The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON NOTES.

Judge Hunt Confirmed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

The Attempt to Steal the Alabama Legislature.

Attitude of Democrats Toward the Indian Peace Policy.

Opposition to the Soldiers and Sailors' Land-Bounty Bill.

More Cavalry Ordered to the Valley of the Rio Grande.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Judge Ward Hunt was today confirmed by the Senate as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, in place of Justice Nelson, retired. Justice Hunt will not, probably, assume his office till after the holiday recess. The Commission of Appeals of the State of New-York, of which he is a member, meets early in January, after a recess of about two months, and during this recess Justice Hunt has been preparing several opinions of the Commission on cases heard at its last session. If he were to resign immediately, this work would all have to be gone over again, and his labor upon the opinions would be lost. It is expected that he will meet with the Commission at its next session, and deliver these opinions, and will then immediately resign and qualify for his duties on the Supreme Bench.

THE LEGISLATIVE CONTEST IN ALABAMA.

Ex-Gov. Smith, Chairman of the delegation from the Republican wing of the Alabama Legislature, leaves to-night for Montgomery. He carries with him the suggestion of compromise made by the Attorney-General. It is supposed that the compromise is of a nature which will, if accepted, restore the majority of the Legislature to the Republicans. Several leading members of Congress, who have examined the printed memorial of the Republican wing, state that the whole action of the Democratic faction is an impudent attempt to steal a Republican Legislature. Among those who have thus expressed opinions are Messrs. Blaine, Dawes, Butler, and Senator Wilson.

THE VIENNA EXPOSITION.

Gen. Thos. B. Van Buren, Commissioner General of the Vienna Exposition, is in this city to look after the proposed financial aid to American interests in connection with that event. It is proposed to ask of Congress an appropriation of $300,000 in order to secure a proper representation of the industries and institutions of this country at the exposition. There is believed to be a favorable sentiment toward this appropriation, provided the assurance be given of the full protection of the rights of American inventors in the Austrian Empire.

THE INDIAN BILL PASSED BY THE HOUSE.

The House finished and passed the Indian bill today. The vote on the passage was 111 to 43, very nearly a party vote, all the nays being Democrats and nearly all the yeas Republicans. The bill carries out in its provisions and appropriations the humane policy of the President. The Democracy recognized that fact, and such of them as dared put themselves on record against it.

THE CREDIT MOBILIER INVESTIGATION.

The Credit Mobilier Investigation Committee will hold its first session to-morrow morning. The only witnesses thus far summoned are Col. H. S. McComb and ex-Congressman John B. Alley. It is understood the latter is summoned at the request of Hon. Oakes Ames.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

Three Mexican gentlemen, Friar La Vega, Antonio Vega, and Col. Edouardo Leder, have arrived here to confer with the Mexican Minister upon Mexican affairs, and to attend to some private interests. They affirm that the Mexican Congress, before the close of its present session, will agree to the proposed extension of the life of the Mexican-American Commission for two years. They say of Rosecrans' railroad scheme, that it is in a flourishing condition, has a subsidy of $12,000 per mile, and will be rapidly pushed to its completion. They represent that the new President of Mexico is firmly established in power, and that he has an efficient and faithful army of 25,000 men, with which he could speedily suppress insurrection in whatever portion of Mexico it might occur.

THE NAVY BILL.

Secretary Robeson was before the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, this morning, urging the passage of the bill as originally introduced in the House for the construction of ten new ships of war. The House reduced the number to six. Some members of the Committee appear to favor the original bill.

THE BILL FOR REDUCING THE REVENUE FORCE.

Commissioner Douglass, ex-Commissioner Rollins, Mr. Munn, Mr. Fishback, and other Revenue officials, today gave their views to the Senate Finance Committee concerning the new Internal Revenue Consolidation bill. Secretary Boutwell also sent a letter favoring the bill. It is now intimated that the clause which empowers the President to make reductions in the number of officers in the future, if necessary, will satisfy those Senators who have been anxious to amend the bill by proposing a further immediate reduction of officers.

FRENCH SPOLIATION CLAIMS.

Several of the most prominent lawyers of the House have given the French spoliation claims careful investigation, in order to satisfy themselves of the merits of those claims. The investigations were made independently of each other, and the gentlemen state that, in their judgment, the claims are without legal or equitable foundation.

THE SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' LAND BOUNTY BILL.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Land Bounty bill came up again in the morning hour of the House today, but did not make much progress. There was a lively discussion and much opposition, and there is apparent a hard road for the bill on its passage. Gen. Hawley, of Connecticut, made a brief speech in opposition, the point of his argument being that the warrants would do the soldiers no good, but would embarrass actual settlers.

COPYING THE PATENTS.

The important work of photo-lithographing and printing the drawings and specifications on file in the Patent Office, which has now gone back some five years, is in danger of soon coming to a stand-still from want of money to prosecute it. The present appropriation will not carry it beyond Christmas, and it will require at least $20,000 to continue it for the present fiscal year. Hardly a day passes without applications for copies of important patents, and under the old system the tracing and copying alone may amount to $10 or $15 on each copy, whereas by the new process of preparation the same thing can be afforded at a cost of from ten to twenty-five cents. Gen. Leggett has been before the House Committee on Appropriations to explain the urgent necessity for the continuance of this work.

THE HOLIDAY RECESS.

The Senate today concurred in the House resolution fixing the holiday recess to begin on the 21st inst. and end Jan. 5, or, in other words, to adjourn from the 20th to the 6th. When the resolution was first laid before the Senate, Mr. Cole objected to its consideration today, and it had to be laid aside, but later in the day he withdrew his objection. The attempts to shorten the proposed recess were not so well sustained as two years ago, and it was noticed that those Senators living far away were almost the only ones who voted against the recess. The reminders of Mr. Windom that night sessions during the last month of the session would be the penalty of a long recess, were not at all effective against Mr. Cameron's plea for a general jollification at Christmas time.

AGRICULTURAL BUREAU.

Gen. B. F. Bruce, of New-York, a gentleman reported to be an experienced agriculturist and possessed of fine literary attainments, is mentioned for Commissioner of Agriculture at the expiration of the present incumbent's term.

THE SENATE CALENDAR.

The Senate today went forward with its order in reference to the calendar, and completed six pages. Several private bills were passed. The bill reducing the number of internal revenue officers will probably take up the entire session after the morning hour to-morrow.

GUARDING OUR MEXICAN BORDER.

Orders have been sent to Gen. Auger, who commands the Department of Texas, to place more cavalry in the Valley of the Rio Grande, to prevent violation of our territory by bodies of any description from either side of the river, and also to aid the revenue officers, and in the arrest of cattle-thieves.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

CLAIM OF MR. DOUGLASS.

The House Committee on Claims will not act on the report of the Southern Claims Commission until after the holidays, owing to the requisite preliminary labor of classifying and arranging the cases upon which favorable reports have been made by the Commission. The Committee on Claims have recently examined witnesses in relation to the claim of Commissioner Douglass for relief, he having paid a certain amount of money to make good the sum abstracted from his office by his deputy at the time he was Collector of Internal Revenue at Erie, Penn., amounting to about $9,000. The object of the Committee is to determine whether Douglass used due diligence to guard against peculation. The evidence thus far taken is in his favor.

SAN JUAN ISLAND UNDER CIVIL JURISDICTION.

The folling telegram was sent, today, by the Secretary of the Treasury to the United States Collector at Port Townsend, Washington Territory: "This Department being notified by the Secretary of State that the British forces have been withdrawn from the Island of San Juan, and that the civil jurisdiction of the Government is to be extended over the island to the east of the Haro Channel, you are directed to treat said island as embraced in your collection district, and to take proper measures to prevent any violation of the Revenue laws therein."

CONFIRMED.

The Senate, in executive session today, confirmed the following nominations: Ward Hunt, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, vice Samuel Nelson, resigned; William E. Dubois, Assayer United States Mint, Philadelphia; Samuel F. Phillips, Solicitor-General of the United States, vice B. H. Bristow, resigned.

Supervisors of Internal Revenue.—P. W. Perry, Wm. H. Simmons, Simon T. Powell, Louis M. Foulke, Daniel W. Mann, John M. Hedrick, John McDonald.

Henry A. Newman, Collector of Internal Revenue for Nebraska; Frederick C. Lord, Assessor of Internal Revenue for Nevada; N. B. Judd, Collector of Customs at Chicago; Robert Henschel, Melter and Refiner in the Assay Office at Boise City, Idaho.

Consuls.—Lucius Fairchild, at Liverpool; S. W. Davney, at Fayal; Lorenzo Brentano, at Dresden; Richard Beardsley, to be Agent and Consul-General at Alexandria, vice Geo. H. Butler, suspended.

BILLIARDS.

The Series of Games for the Champion Cue—Two Days' Play.

BOSTON, Dec. 11.—The second series of billiard games for the champion cue and other prizes were played yesterday. The first game was between Ned Kendall and J. R. Bullock, and closed with a score of 601 to 396, showing Kendall to be the winner by 205 points. Kendall's average was 25; Bullock's, 16½. Time of game, one hour and ten minutes.

The second game was between Dennison and Wilson. The game was won by Wilson by 36 points. The highest run made by Dennison was 276. Wilson's average was 46 4 14; Dennison's 47. Time of game, one hour and thirty five minutes.

In the evening the first game was played by Peck and Kendall, Peck winning the game by 39 points. Peck's average was 22 2-9; Kendall's, 21 15-25. Time of game, one hour and forty-eight minutes.

The second game was between Wilson and Bullock, Wilson winning by 334 points. Wilson's average was 33⅜; Bullock's, 15¾. This closed the second day.

The third day's games opened this morning. The attendance was good. The first game, between Peck and Dennison, was won by the latter by 216 points. Dennison's highest run, 117; Peck's, 111; Dennison's average, 31⅜; Peck's, 20¾. Time of game, one hour and twenty minutes.

An exhibition game of 100 points was played between Miss Bessenger and Mr. Tobin. The lady played with much skill, and won the game by 51 points.

The second game, between Wilmarth and Bullock, was won by the former. Wilmarth's highest run, 201; Bullock's, 123; Wilmarth's average, 31½; Bullock's, 25 1-5; time of game, one hour and twenty-five minutes. In the evening, the opening game was between Wilson and Peck, and was won by the latter by 292 points. Peck's highest run, 213; Wilson's, 69; Peck's average, 33⅓; Wilson's, 17 2-9. The second game was between Kendall and Wilson, and was won by the former by 390 points. Kendall's highest run was 120; Wilson's, 87; Kendall's average, 42 6-7; Wilson's, 15; time of game, one hour and five minutes.

Kansas Horticultural Society—More Weather Signal Stations Wanted.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 11.—A meeting of the State Horticultural Society of Kansas was held at Topeka yesterday. Resolutions were adopted asking the special attention of the Kansas legislators in Congress to that part of the President's Message referring to the retaining or cultivating of one-tenth of every quarter section of the public lands subject to entry in timber. Also, a resolution praying the proper authorities to establish more signal stations in the west and south-west of Kansas, which were necessary to obtain accurate weather probabilities for Kansas and Missouri.

Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Boston and Maine Railroad.

BOSTON, Dec. 11.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Boston and Maine Railroad Company held in Lawrence today, it was voted to issue six per cent. gold-bearing bonds to an amount not exceeding $1,500,000, payable within twenty years, for the purpose of completing the road to Portland and funding the floating debt. A proposition to lease the Lowell and Andover Railroad was referred to the Directors with authority to act. It was also voted to build or lease a road from Danvers to Salem.

President White stated that the rails of the Boston and Maine Road now connected Boston and Portland, and it was hoped that freight-trains would be run over it by the 1st of January. The extension has cost thus far $2,658,254 19, and it can be finished within the sum of $3,000,000. The old Board of Directors was reelected.

Deliberate Suicide—A Man Decapitated.

LOWELL, Mass., Dec. 11.—Mr. Levi P. Green, aged about forty-five years, and for many years engaged in a clothing establishment in this city, was instantly killed this afternoon by a shifting engine on the Boston and Lowell Railroad, close by the Thorndike-street crossing. The engine was backing down, and was just inside the Company's inclosure, when Green was discovered lying with his neck upon the rail. It was too late to stop the engine, which passed on, and decapitated the man.

The Wood Lottery Case—Referred for Decision.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 11.—The case of Benjamin Wood, of New-York, against Murray, Miller & Co., managers of the Missouri State Lottery for thirty-nine and a half shares in the lottery, which has been before the Courts here for two years past, came up again today before Judge Linkley in the Circuit Court. On the argument of all parties, it was referred to Judge Napton for final decision. The hearing of the testimony will occupy several days.

The Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad—Meeting in Favor of its Extension.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Dec. 11.—A public meeting on behalf of the extension of the Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad to this city was held in the Town Hall this afternoon. Judge James presided, and Col. Brigham, President, and ex-Gov. Hendee, Director, of the Lemoile Valley Railroad, made addresses, showing the present condition and future prospect of the road, and expressing a desire to see it extended to this city.

Resolutions in favor of bonding for the amount necessary to complete the extension were adopted, and a committee was appointed to receive subscriptions.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Growing Desire for the Dissolution of the French Assembly.

Manifesto of the Extreme Left—Debate on the Question Fixed for Saturday—Gale in Paris—Illness of Mrs. Disraeli.

FRANCE.

Appeals for the Dissolution of the Assembly—Strong Sentiment Setting in That Way—Suppression of a Journal.

PARIS, Dec. 11.—A manifesto signed by MM. Gambetta, Cremieux, Louis Blanc, Quinet, and eighty-six members of the Extreme and Moderate Left is published today. It demands a pacific and legal dissolution of the National Assembly as the only means of averting fresh dangers to the country, as the division in the Assembly renders the Government powerless. The address expresses strong disapproval of the pressure now being exerted to bring about disorder, which, as has been hitherto proved, can only result in advantage to the enemies of France. The new elections will constitute a compact majority in the Assembly, securing majorities therein to the Administration of President Thiers, and for the establishment of Republican institutions. The right of petition to the Assembly is claimed to be inviolable, for an attack upon it would be an attack upon the principle of universal suffrage.

The number of petitions for the dissolution of the National Assembly circulating for signatures throughout Paris and the Departments is greatly increasing. The Prefects of several Departments where the movement has assumed formidable proportions, have been summoned to Versailles. The members of the Moderate Left are in favor of the dissolution of the Assembly.

The Duke de Broglie, a Monarchist, has been elected a member of the Committee of Thirty, in place of M. Fourton, who has just been appointed Minister of Public Works.

The *Egalité*, (newspaper,) of Marseilles, has been suppressed for violating the Press law.

Animated Scene in the Assembly—Debate on Dissolution Fixed for Saturday.

VERSAILLES, Dec. 11.—In the National Assembly today M. Gaslonde expressed the hope that the Assembly would not dissolve before it had secured the complete liberation of French territory.

The Deputies of the Right submitted a proposition assigning Saturday next for the discussion of the petitions for the dissolution of the Assembly.

M. Gambetta thereupon ascended the tribune, and speaking with great fire and decision, supported the proposal. He concluded by saying to the Right, on behalf of the Left: "Our impatience for the discussion equals yours."

The Assembly adopted the motion, and fixed the debate for Saturday, amid profound agitation.

Members of the Left have since expressed regret at their precipitation, as it is improbable that the Left Centre will support the movement for a dissolution, which can, it is now believed, scarcely obtain 250 votes.

Terrific Gale in Paris on Tuesday.

PARIS, Dec. 11.—This city was visited by a terrible gale yesterday. Several buildings were demolished and others damaged.

GERMANY.

Prince Bismarck to Return to Berlin Soon.

BERLIN, Dec. 11.—Prince Bismarck will return to Berlin between the 15th and 20th of this month.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Illness of the Wife of Mr. Disraeli.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—Viscountess Beaconsfield, wife of Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, is seriously ill.

THE TURF.

Programme for the Spring Meeting of the Maryland Jockey Club—General Notes.

The proposition of the Maryland Jockey Club to open the racing campaign of 1873 has met with the general approval of turfmen in this vicinity. The continued increase in the number of thorough-bred foals in this country during the past year, is proportionate to the increased interest taken by the general public in turf affairs, and from the natural course and general fitness of things, a Spring meeting at Baltimore will be a satisfaction to the long-desired wish of our racing men. The meeting will be, regarded, theoretically, as the first "breeze" that will set the straws for the guidance of the betting men, while practically it will be a series of trials for the great events which are to be decided at Jerome Park, and will probably be the means of nominating the leading candidates for favorable consideration. Mr. Ferguson, the Secretary of the Maryland Jockey Club has sent on the programme for the meeting, and the engineers have skillfully laid their plans to captivate the entire season of the horsemen and enlist the support of the general public. The first day is to be Tuesday, May 27, and will be inaugurated by a hurdle race of two miles over eight hurdles. Welter weights; purse $400. The Preakness Stakes for three-year olds is to follow. It is a dash of a mile and a half, $50 entrance, play or pay, and $1,000 added, of which $200 to second horse. This stake has been named in honor of Mr. M. H. Sanford, of this City, the liberal patron of the turf, and is to close on Feb. 1. The third race will be a handicap stakes for four-year olds, of $50 each, half forfeit, and only $10 if declared; the Club to add $500, of which $100 to the second horse; mile heats. This is also to close Feb. 1. and the weights to be announced Feb. 15, and declarations to be made before March 1. The fourth race will be a dash of three miles for all ages; purse $700, of which $100 to the second horse. On the second day there will be a dash of a mile and a half for all ages; purse, $400—which will be followed by the Chesapeake Stakes, for three-year-old fillies, a mile and a quarter, with the penalty of five pounds extra to the winner of the Preakness Stakes, should the winner of the latter be a filly. The Club is to add $500, of which $100 will be given to the second filly. The entrance is $50, play or pay. The third race will be mile heats, best three in five, for all ages; purse $800, of which $200 will go to the second horse. This will doubtless bring out a large field, that may provoke a stubborn contest. The fourth race will be a dash of two miles and a half for all ages, purse $600, which will be opportunity number two for Col. McDaniel to test his champions. On the third day, we are to have a purse of $500 for three-year olds only, a mile and a quarter, and then the Pimlico Stakes for all ages, two-mile heats, $50 entrance, half forfeit, five or more subscribers to fill, the Club to add $500. This ought to bring out a fine array of horses, and no doubt will. The third event will be a free handicap stake for all ages, $25 each if not declared out, to name and close immediately after the last race on the first day; the Club is to add the liberal sum of $500, and the distance will be a mile and three-quarters. The day's sport is to close with a dash of four miles for all ages, purse $1,200, and perhaps Bassett, if entered, will encounter Monarchist. The fourth and last day will open with a dash of a mile and three-quarters, for all ages, purse $500; to be followed by a handicap purse of $700, for all ages that have run at the meeting; two-mile heats. Then will come a consolation purse of $400, for horses which have run and not won during the meeting—a mile and a half; and the last scene of all in this eventful programme is a grand steeple-chase post stake of $50 each, play or pay, welter weights; about two miles and a half; Club to add the large sum of $1,200, of which $900 will be given to the first, $200 to second, and $100 to third horse. This is indeed a grand inducement for the jumpers, and here ought to be the finest race of the kind ever witnessed. We trust that the owners of race-horses will enter liberally in the stakes of purses, and insure the success of the initial Spring meeting of the young and vigorous Maryland Jockey Club.

GENERAL NOTES.

Mr. Aristides Welch has determined to breed only mares of the highest lineage to Leamington, and with this purpose in view he has recently purchased the brown mare Lurline, 13 years old, by Gemma de Vergy (son of Sir Hercules, winner of eighteen out of thirty-two races), dam Reparlee by Pantaloon; second dam Retort, (sister to Touchstone, winner of the St. Leger in 1834, and the Doncaster cup in 1835 and 1836.)

Richelieu, by Hiawatha, out of Fanny McAlister, by O'Meary, has been sold to a company of gentlemen at Huntsville, Ala. Richelieu was foaled in 1865, and won several races in 1868 and 1869. He is a half-brother to the fine race-horse Muggins, who won the Saratoga Cup in 1867, in the wonderful time of 4:08, carrying 118 pounds, ten pounds more than Bassett carried.

Tom Bowling, one of the most promising candidates for the great three-year-old events next year, is down with the epizoötic very severely, and his owner, the genial McGrath, trembles for the consequences. It is to be hoped that the colt will speedily recover.

The grey trotting-horse Crown Prince has passed into the hands of George N. Ferguson. The price paid is stated to be $12,000.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11—1 A. M.—The pressure has diminished in the North-west and over the upper lakes, with southerly winds, low temperatures, and cloudy weather in the region southward, and Illinois and Missouri from the Ohio River to the Gulf and South Atlantic coasts; low temperatures, increasing pressures and northerly winds, with clearing weather, except on the South Atlantic, where light rain is falling; over the lower lake region and the St. Lawrence Valley, northerly to westerly winds, partly cloudy and cold weather, with high barometers; in the Middle and Eastern States, north-westerly to north-easterly winds, and partly cloudy weather, with slightly reduced temperatures, and increased temperatures in the former.

PROBABILITIES.

For the North-west and upper lakes, and thence southward to Missouri and the lower Ohio Valley, southerly winds, cloudy and warmer weather, with falling barometers; from the Ohio River to the Gulf, clear, cold weather and northerly winds, veering, on Thursday, to southerly, with high barometers; for the lower lakes and Canada generally, clear weather, north-westerly winds, backing to south-westerly, with low but increasing temperatures and diminishing pressures; for the Middle States and New-England, northerly to north-easterly winds, high but decreasing pressures, increasing temperatures, and partly cloudy weather, with occasional snow on the seaboard. After the 15th inst. the display of cautionary signals will be suspended at the lake ports for the Winter.

City Meteorological Report.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug-store, No. 3 Park-row: 3 A. M., 22°; 6 A. M., 21°; 9 A. M., 25°; 12 M., 28½°; 3 P. M., 29½°; 6 P. M., 28°; 9 P. M., 26½°; 12 P. M., 26°. Average temperature yesterday, 25⅝°.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Hon. John Tyler, Jr., is a candidate for the United States Senate in Florida.

The schooner William Tree, of Bristol, Penn., is ashore on Point Judith, R. I.

Solicitor-General Phillips arrived in Washington yesterday, and assumed his official duties.

Commander A. T. Mahan has been ordered to the command of the Wasp, on the South Atlantic Station.

The steamer Fideleter sailed from San Francisco, yesterday, to the assistance of the steamer Sacramento.

William Donovan, who was sentenced to be executed on Friday, at San Francisco, has been granted a reprieve of two weeks.

Minnie Myrtle Miller, wife of Joaquin Miller, has left San Francisco to fill lecture engagements in the East.

The schooner Addie Fuller, of Rockland, from Baltimore for Savannah, is reported ashore on Cape Henry.

The horse disease is still spreading in St. Louis. There were sixty deaths from it there yesterday.

An anonymous New-Yorker contributed $450 to the conscience fund, yesterday, for duties on wearing apparel.

Thomas Saul, a butcher, residing in Peabody, Mass., was run over and killed by the Salem train Tuesday evening.

Information has reached Chicago that S. Winslow, the defaulting President of the Scandinavian National Bank, is in China.

Three-fourths of the horses at Yankton, Dakota, have the epizootic, and one stage per week is run to Fort Randall with oxen.

By direction of the President the headquarters of the Military Division of the Atlantic is transferred from Philadelphia to New-York City.

By the falling of a scaffold at the new Turner Hall, North Clark-street, Chicago, yesterday, three men were precipitated forty feet, one of them receiving fatal injuries.

John Leonard, an employe in the chemical works at the foot of First-street, Jersey City, fell into a vat of boiling water, and was so badly scalded as to render his recovery improbable.

A cotton mill at Greenville, Conn., owned by the Greenville Water-power Company, and occupied by Paul B. Greene, was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss, $6,500; insurance, $2 500.

The Board of Supervisors of Onondaga County, New-York, after an exciting discussion, resolved, yesterday, not to levy a tax of three mills and a half for deficiency.

The Erie Railway freight and passenger depot, at Union, one mile from Binghamton, N. Y., was burned last night. The fire was caused by a spark from a locomotive.

Parson & Co.'s wharf, at East Gloucester, Mass., caved in Tuesday, carrying about 10,000 hogsheads of Cadiz salt, valued at $20,000. The wharf was damaged to the extent of $10,000.

The Buffalo, New-York and Philadelphia Railway will be opened for travel and freight to its terminus, Emporium, Penn., on the 1st of January. The present terminus is Allegheny, Penn.

The concluding game of the match between the towns of Springfield and Hartford for the chess championship of New-England resulted, last night, in the victory of Hartford on the forty-first move.

The Phœnix Flouring-mills, of Kansas City, which were burned a day or two ago, were insured as follows: Ætna, $6,000; North British, $2,500; Hartford, of Hartford, $2,500, and $7,000 in local companies.

The Commercial Convention met at St. Louis, yesterday, R. M. Bishop, President. Mayor Brown delivered a brief welcoming address, and the usual committees were appointed. Fifteen States are represented.

Alexander Donaldson, George Beatty, and a man named Kelley, laborers on the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad, were killed by the caving in of a gravel bank, at Osborn Hollow, yesterday.

An election for member of the present Congress in the Thirteenth District of Pennsylvania is to be held Dec. 24, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Ulysses S. Mercur.

The Superintendent of the mounted recruiting service has been directed to prepare and forward all disposable white recruits to Omaha, Nebraska, for assignment to the Second Cavalry in the Department of the Platte.

The trial of Gen. David L. Stanton, formerly Collector of Internal Revenue, for the Fifth District of Maryland, for the embezzlement of public moneys, began in the United States District Court, at Baltimore, yesterday.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business today were: Currency, $5,720,150; coin, $69,982,789; coin certificates, $20,095,500; special deposits of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $26,070,000.

Aaron Anderstatt, a laborer, fell off the roof of the new Rogers locomotive shops, at Paterson, N. J., yesterday, and was fatally injured. This is the fifth accident of the kind at the same shop within the last month.

A Mrs. Durfee, an old lady residing in Middletown, R. I., was burned to death on Tuesday. Her clothes caught as she was engaged in kindling a fire, and before the flames could be subdued she was fatally burned.

At the charter election in Ogdensburg, N. Y., Tuesday, William L. Proctor, Republican, was elected Mayor by four majority. The whole Republican ticket for Aldermen and Supervisors, and two of the three Assessors were elected.

The Secretary of State of Arkansas has made his abstract of the returns on file in his office, and says, with the exception of Congressman at large, the entire Republican ticket has been elected by majorities ranging from 300 to over 3,000.

The Transportation Committee of the Board of Trade of Cincinnati passed a resolution yesterday to invite a Convention of the general freight agents of the United States to meet in that city, or at some other central point, to act in the matter of securing better scaling of railroad freights.

THE RECENT GALES.

Disasters on Oceans, Lakes, and Rivers.

Schooners Wrecked on the East Coast—Ice in the Hudson—The Steamer Sacramento—A Light-House Blown Down—Loss of Life.

Heavy Weather on the East Coast—A Number of Vessels Driven Ashore.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 11.—The recent gale has been even more severe along the coast than the one of last week, and an unusually large number of vessels have put into this port for a harbor. The United States revenue-cutter Mocassin arrived here this afternoon, and Capt. Ritchie reports that the British brig Arthur Laska, Capt. Rime, from Philadelphia, for Yarmouth, N. S., loaded with coal, flour, and beef, went ashore in the gale early this morning on West Chop, Vineyard Haven. Capt. Rime has contracted with a wrecking company to get the vessel off, although it will be a hard task, as she is hard aground. The schooner New Regulus, Capt. Hallock, from Providence, for New-York, in ballast, during the gale parted her chains and went ashore on Dutch Island. She will be got off without much loss. Schooner Richard Vaugh, from Philadelphia, for Boston, loaded with coal, has arrived with loss of main boom and split mainsail. She reports unusually boisterous weather. Brig Meteor, from Havana, for Boston, loaded with sugar, has also arrived, and reports a very rough passage. Schooner William Tiece, loaded with coal for the Old Colony Railroad Company, went ashore early this morning at Point Judith. As soon as the cutter arrived, Capt. Ritchie was informed of the disaster, and he immediately steamed up, and at this hour (8 P. M.) has just left port to render what assistance he can. He will make an attempt to haul her off at high water.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 11—10½ P. M.—The Moccasin has just arrived, and Capt. Ritchie states that he could render no assistance to the schooner William Tice, reported in a previous dispatch ashore at Point Judith. The vessel is from Philadelphia, and is loaded with 400 tons of coal. At 4 o'clock this morning she struck a rock and immediately broached to and went ashore, and sunk in less than an hour. Water is now over the main deck. Her Captain will commence to strip her in the morning. He has notified his owners and consignees.

The Stranding of the Steamer Sacramento—History of the Vessel—A Series of Disasters.

A dispatch from San Francisco states that the steamer Fideleter has been chartered, and sailed from that port yesterday to the assistance of the Pacific Mail steamer Sacramento, ashore off San Antonio.

The Sacramento was a wooden steamer of 2,647 tons, old measurement, and was built by Webb & Bell, at Greenpoint, Long Island, in 1863, and was of the following dimensions: Length, 271 feet; 41 feet beam, and 24 feet depth of hold, and three decks. Her machinery was built at the Novelty Iron-works, in this City, and consisted of one cylinder 105 inches in diameter and 12 feet stroke of piston, and built from designs and superintended by W. W. Vanderbilt. She was a first-class vessel in every respect, and when completed she was heavily armed for a merchant vessel and sent out to the Pacific Ocean. In October, 1870, she was thoroughly overhauled, and was in splendid condition at the time of the accident. She was valued by the Company at $600,000, being, with one exception, the most valuable boat they had on that route. Her cargo was valued at $600,000, so that the total of the loss is not far from $1,200,0000.

From the accounts of the disaster received at this time, it would seem that no lives were lost, although the vessel went on a bad reef off San Antonio, which is situated about 190 miles below San Diego. The fact of the passengers being saved is due probably to the ample provisions the Sacramento had in the shape of life-saving apparatus, viz.: ten life-boats, large life-rafts, and life-preservers for nearly a thousand passengers. The accident was of such a character that there was ample time for the officers to have the landing of the passengers made without confusion and in such numbers as would insure safety to those in each boat.

This accident is the sixth occurring to the Company's steamers within a few months. These are as follows: Boinville, (chartered,) burned at sea; America, burned at anchor in Japan; Arizona, broke piston-rod and towed into San Francisco; Orizaba, machinery broken, and she is now being searched for; Sacramento, stranded and lost; and Guatemala, stranded and lost. Thus, two have been burned, two stranded, and two have broken down at sea. These facts bear strongly against the Company, yet it is stated that there is none who endeavor to keep their ships in better condition than the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company. There seems to be a fatality among American steam vessels this year; but, after all, the ratio of losses among this class of vessels is larger among British vessels than of any country in the world.

Lacking details as to the cause of the stranding of the Sacramento, except that she went ashore in a fog, it is the general impression among those conversant with the west coast of America that the shifting of the run of the regular currents has had something to do with the accident. Then the charts of the west coast of America are full of errors, but probably the most important ones are on the coast line of Guatemala and Salvador. The western coasts are laid down too far to the eastward and the southern coasts too far to the northward. Off San Jose de Guatemal no reliance can be placed on the set of the currents; sometimes it will run west for three days, and then east for the same length of time. It is probable, however, that the majority of the sets are to the eastward. The most decided current along the track of the Pacific Mail steamers on this route is off Point Gelones; this runs with much velocity to the north-west at all seasons, but it is generally conceded that during the Winter months its velocity is increased. Along the coast of Mexico northerly winds prevail at this season with regular land and sea breezes, close in shore, northerly at night, and south-west in the afternoon.

San Diego is one of the last ports of call on the route from San Francisco to Panama. It probably will be some days before full details are received of this last disaster to an ocean-going steamer.

Another Steamer Sent to the Aid of the Sacramento.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 11.—The steamer Fideliter has been sent to aid the steam-ship Sacramento. She has taken extra boats, cables, anchors, and wrecking apparatus. Capt. Cox is in command, and will probably reach the wreck by Thursday.

Up the Hudson—The Ice Closing In—Navigation Stopped.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 11.—The weather here is very cold, and river navigation is closed. No boats have come up from New-York to-night. There is much ice in the river all along below this city. In some places it is strong enough to bear the weight of a man.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Dec. 11.—A dispatch from Castleton says the river there is firmly closed, the ice being four inches thick. No boats are caught.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Dec. 11.—Extraordinary low water still prevails. The steam-ship Magnet is aground in Peekskill Bay, and between here and Croton three sail-vessels are ashore. Heavy masses of ice are visible this morning as far south from Albany as Newburg Bay. The propeller Corning tried to get to Albany yesterday afternoon, but had to put back. The wind is rising again, and blowing from the north-west.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Dec. 11.—Navigation from this point has closed. The steamer Thomas Cornell has gone into Winter quarters here. The steamer James W. Baldwin made her last down trip last night, and now is laid up at New-York. The ice in the river here is from two to four inches thick, and the ferry-boat finds much difficulty in crossing. The intense cold prevailing to-night will increase the thickness of the ice and probably totally close the river from this point several miles south.

The Maine Rivers Ice-Bound—Crossing on the Ice.

BATH, Me., Dec. 11.—The Upper Kennebec is now closed by ice, and navigation above this city has been suspended for the season. The people are crossing on the ice at Richmond today. The Back River is also closed. This morning the mercury was 12° below zero.

Snow in Virginia.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 11.—About three inches of snow fell here this afternoon, and still continues falling.

Snow-Storm in Georgia.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Dec. 11.—Three to four inches of snow fell here last night, being the heaviest fall in this section for many years. The sight presented today in the city and country was both novel and interesting.

Further Particulars of the Destruction of the Tow of the Steamer Norwich.

From a Special Correspondent.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Wednesday, Dec. 11, 1872.

Further details are furnished of the hurricane on the Hudson River, on Monday night and Tuesday. The disaster to the tow of the steamer Norwich was the principal damage that occurred. The steamer had twenty-eight coal-boats and two barges, loaded, in tow. The gale struck her off Cold Spring, or just above that place. There is a deep gorge in the mountains on the west shore, near that point, and, when the wind is north-west, the river there becomes dangerous. When the wind struck the tow of the steamer, the main hawser snapped asunder, and all the coal-boats were at once scattered in every direction. Some of them drifted down the river, between West Point and Magazine Point, the waves making a clean breach over them, and they rapidly filled and went down. Some of them sunk further north, near the flats, on the east shore. Altogether twenty-six, instead of twenty-eight, as previously stated, went down.

The Norwich dropped down to West Point dock and laid there till daylight, when she steamed up the river again to a point on the west shore, near Cold Spring, where she laid with the two barges till 8 A. M. and then proceeded to Newburg. When the reports first came in, it was thought that a number of lives must have been lost, but such was not the case. These coal-boats never have men on board of them when under way. Those who care for them tow alongside of them in a sort of scow, called a "chunker." The "chunker" of this tow was blown ashore and all hands saved.

The steam-boat Ontario, with eighteen boats in tow was still hard aground at Fort Montgomery at 8 o'clock this morning. She was blown there by the gale, in consequence of an accident to her machinery, which prevented her from moving her wheels. It is thought she and her boats will be got off before night, as a tug has gone to her assistance. The boats are loaded with flour, grain, lumber, potatoes, and other freight. Two barges are loaded with new street-cars.

Reports from up the river show that the ferries at Rhinebeck, Saugerties, and Catskill are still open, though the boats find great difficulty in passing from shore to shore. Navigation to Albany is certainly closed, and as a consequence immense loads of freight are coming down the Hudson River Railroad. The weather is moderating.

A Disaster on Anticosta Island—A Light-House Destroyed and an Entire Family Killed.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GASPE BAY, Quebec,
Friday, Dec. 6, 1872.

The Jane Merriman, a fishing schooner, reached here last night from Cape Whittle, Labrador, having touched at East Cape, on the Island of Anticosta, during a violent storm which prevailed near that coast on Nov. 26. The Jane Merriman lost the most useful portion of her forward rigging, and her mainmast was badly sprung. On reaching East Cape she was safely harbored. The few families who inhabit that desolate island were found by Capt. Hay, of the schooner, to be in a state of utter consternation, owing to a terrible disaster which had taken place on the previous night. The highest and principal light-house of Anticosta had been dashed into a heap of ruins by the terrific hurricane which raged on the coast. Not even the wall near the base of the pile was left. All was destroyed, and nothing was left of the tall and solitary pile but a huge heap of bricks, stones, iron-work, and mortar. Hard by the ill-fated light-house stood a snug dwelling, the home of one Edmund Barter and his family, consisting of a wife and six children. The once snug dwelling was all but as complete a ruin as the light-house; and of Edmund Barter, and his wife and six children, eight bruised and almost irrecognizable corpses were all that were left. The few lonesome inhabitants of East Cape seemed, by their tenderness toward and sorrow for the dead, to have entertained very genial feelings for poor Barter and his family while they lived. The bodies were conveyed to the house of a resident who generally performed such simple religious services as were practiced by the solitary inhabitants. Several small boats were driven ashore at East Cape, and the people there describe the hurricane as most terrible and destructive. The Jane Merriman got away on the morning of the 27th ult., and brought her load of herring, cod, and salmon safe home to Gaspe Bay.

THE OREGON HOSTILITIES.

The Modoc Indian War—The Savages Fortified in a Large Cave.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 11.—The Modoc Indians have retreated to Wright's Cave, on the south-west side of Tule Lake, Oregon, with their children and squaws, and have laid in a good supply of provisions. The cave is situated on the high table-land, and covers about three acres. It has an underground entrance, narrow and easily guarded. It is calculated that fifty Modoc warriors, with a number from Pitt River, and several Piutes with them, are fortified there. So far, fourteen settlers have been killed in the war. Henry Miller was tortured to death. About thirty of the Modocs have been killed. Four hundred troops are in the field at the present time, besides volunteers. A party of scouts, who left Camp Fairchild on Sunday, have not since been heard from, and fears are entertained that they have been killed or captured by the savages. A decisive battle is expected at White's Cave, provided the Indians hold the position long enough.

Mr. Sumner's Resolution to Erase the Records of Union Victories—A Resolution Condemning It.

BOSTON, Dec. 11.—In the Massachusetts House today, Mr. Hoyt, of Athol, offered the following preamble and resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations:

Whereas, Hon. Charles Sumner, a Senator from Massachusetts, has proposed, on the floor of the United States Senate, to erase from the flags of the Republic and from the register of the army all inscriptions, mementoes, and tokens of the battles and victories of the Union arms in the late war of the rebellion,

Resolved, That this attempt to degrade the loyal soldiery of the nation and their grand achievements, meets with our unqualified condemnation and merits the disapproval of the people of this Commonwealth thus misrepresented.

Probable Murder in Brooklyn.

Last night Mr. James Boyce was attracted by the screams of a woman to the vacant lot corner of Flatbush and Sixth avenues, Brooklyn. As he approached the place he was felled to the ground by a blow on the head. Officer Cole discovered him and took him to the Station-house, where Dr. Walker, on examination, pronounced the wounds fatal. Mr. Boyce was then removed to his home, No. 62 Prince-street. There is no clue to the perpetrator of the assault.

The Wife Poisoning in Hunter's Point.

The examination of August Almquist, the alleged wife poisoner, was continued yesterday, before Recorder Parcells, of Long Island City. The prosecution ended its evidence about noon, when the counsel for the prisoner, in an elaborate review of the evidence, asked for the discharge of his client, asserting the arrest and prosecution to have been the effect of a conspiracy of the wife's family against him. The Recorder declined to accede to his request, and adjourned the case until today, when the evidence for the defense will be given.

THE GULF STATES.

Novel Scene in the Capitol at Montgomery, Ala.

Attempt of the Sheriff to Seize the Senate Chamber.

He is Arrested by the Sergeant-at-Arms for Contempt.

Warmoth Still Insists He is Governor of Louisiana.

The "Fusion" Legislature Convene to Receive His Message.

ALABAMA.

The Sheriff Ordered by the Governor to Take Possession of the Capitol—He is Arrested for Contempt and Apologizes.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 11.—About 1 o'clock today, while the Capitol Legislature was in session, Sheriff Strobach appeared in the Senate, and said he had a warrant from Gov. Lewis to take possession of the Capitol, whereupon the Senate ordered the Sergeant-at-Arms to arrest the Sheriff for contempt, and hold him in custody for forty-eight hours, dating from noon. The Sheriff did not resist arrest, but explained that he was merely acting under orders, and, on apologizing to the Senate, he was released. For a few minutes the excitement was intense, and the Federal troops stationed near the Capitol got under arms, but no necessity for action appearing, they dispersed to quarters. The Senate authorized the Sergeant-at-Arms to summon a posse of military to guard the Capitol against all but Federal forces, and adjourned. The Sheriff appeared before the door of the House, but the Sergeant-at-Arms refused admittance except to Federal forces, and the Sheriff withdrew.

The Legislature in the Court-room admitted to a seat another person, who had, according to official returns, been defeated by a large majority.

LOUISIANA.

Warmoth's Pocket Court Legislated Out of Existence—The Impeached Governor Issues a Proclamation.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Dec. 11.—The Lynch and Hawkins Returning Board make a material change in the result of the city and parish election. They return as Judges for District Courts, the elections of whom were close and not determined by the Governor's Board, E. Meunier for the Third and B. Lynch for the Fourth District. All the Republican candidates for Congress are returned.

The Kellogg Legislature passed a bill abolishing the Seventh and Eighth District Courts, and creating a Superior Court, with exclusive jurisdiction in issuing injunctions and mandamuses in all cases in which the State, city, and Metropolitan Board shall be parties.

A resolution was passed arraigning W. H. Elmore, Judge of the Eighth District Court, before the bar of the House for contempt, for issuing the injunction yesterday against Pinchback.

By order of Acting-Gov. Pinchback, Major-Gen. Hugh J. Campbell has been relieved from active duty, and Major-Gen. James Longstreet, of Louisiana, of the State Militia, has been assigned to the command of the First Division. This movement is doubtless made with a view of relieving the United States troops still on duty at Mechanic's Institute.

In the fusion Legislature a Joint Committee was appointed to notify the Governor, who soon thereafter sent to the joint session of the Senate and House a long message, after the reading of which both Houses adjourned until noon to-morrow.

Gov. Warmoth today issued the following proclamation:

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 11, 1872.

Whereas, A revolutionary assemblage pretending to be the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, composed mainly of candidates defeated at the election, but who have been proclaimed elected by persons wholly unauthorized to act, which persons have deliberately and wickedly falsified the facts of the election, and have pretended to return said defeated candidates without having possession of any legal returns or other documentary evidence, thus setting at defiance the will of a majority of the people; and

Whereas, The said fraudulent and pretended General Assembly has attempted to impose upon the public by passing resolutions of impeachment, in pursuance of which a person falsely assuming to be Lieutenant-Governor by virtue of his term of office as Senator which had expired, has, under protection of certain unauthorized persons broken into the Executive office and declared himself the Acting Governor of the State, and persists in such claim in spite of an injunction issued by a competent Court; and

Whereas, Said revolutionary and fraudulent organization has proceeded to declare the results of the late election, by proclaiming the election of candidates for Governor and other State officers who are really defeated by many thousand votes; and

Whereas, The truly-elected members of the General Assemblies being excluded from the Capitol by an armed force, temporarily placed at the disposal of the conspirators against the peace and dignity of the State, have met and organized at the City Hall of the City of New-Orleans, and are now prepared to enter upon the discharge of their legislative duties,

Now, therefore, I, Henry Clay Warmoth, Governor of the State of Louisiana, do issue this, my proclamation, warning and cautioning all good citizens against in any manner recognizing said revolutionary and fraudulent assemblage pretending to be the general Assembly of the State, and now in session at the building known as the Mechanics' Institute, recently used as a State house, or the person who claims to act as Governor by virtue of a fraudulent and pretended resolution of impeachment adopted by said revolutionary assemblage, and I do hereby command all State officers, tax collectors, sheriffs, and others to disregard pretended official acts of said revolutionary assemblage, and of the person who falsely and fraudulently claims to act as Governor of the State, to refuse to them all countenance or recognition, but recognize and deal only with the legal officers now in authority, until such time as their successors shall be regularly installed in accordance with law, and agreeably with the returns of the recent election, and I do hereby declare that such officers will be protected in the discharge of their duties by all the authority of which the State Government is possessed, and that all the force of the State will be used for the purpose of defeating the machinations of the conspirators who have temporarily occupied the State capital, of enforcing the laws of the State, of enforcing the writs of the Judiciary, and of maintaining the peace and dignity of the State.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the State affixed, this eleventh day of December, A. D. 1872, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-seventh.

H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of Louisiana.

By the Governor.
Y. A. WOODWARD, Acting Secretary of State.

The militia officers, having been ordered by Acting-Gov. Pinchback, through Adjt.-Gen. Strut, to report to Gen. Longstreet, express their determination to obey no orders but those emanating from Gov. Warmoth, whom they still regard as their Commander-in-Chief.

The militia are on duty to-night guarding their armory.

Meeting of the Fusion Members of the Legislature—Message from Gov. Warmoth.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 11.—The Fusion Legislature is now in session, with a quorum in both Houses. Hugh J. Campbell officiates as President of the Senate. J. C. Moncure has been elected Speaker of the House. The impeached Governor sent in a long communication.

Reply of Attorney-General Williams to Lieut.-Gov. Pinchback.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 11.—Attorney-General Williams sent the following telegram to Lieutenant-Governor, and, pending the impeachment trial of Warmoth, Acting-Gov. Pinchback, of Louisiana:

"The requisition of the Legislature transmitted by you is received. Whenever it becomes necessary, in the judgment of the President, the State will be protected from domestic violence."

THE LATEST TRAGEDY.

Maude Merrill's Murderer in Custody of the Police.

His Version of the Story to a "Times" Reporter—A Remarkable Case of Vice and its Consequences.

Since the days of the Helen Jewett murder, when, from the atrocity and mystery of the crime, New-York was horror-stricken, every occasion in which an unfortunate woman has met a violent death excites no little degree of public comment. Jerry O'Brien's murder of Kate Smith, the Vasquez tragedy, in Crosby-street, and the murder and suicide committed by George Bauman, in Elizabeth-street, set the public mind in a ferment of excitement for days. The brutal murder of the unfortunate girl known as Maude Merrill, alias Mary Anne Smith, in the house No. 10 Neilson-place, on Tuesday night, bids fair, from the circumstances connected with it, to outrival its predecessors, not alone from the fact that the murderer of the girl is her uncle, but from other circumstances not yet revealed by the officers of justice. It will be remembered that on Tuesday afternoon a mysterious person rang the bell of Cozzens' house, of which Maude Merrill was an inmate, and asked if she was within. He was answered "Yes," and proceeded to the room on the third floor where she was. Soon after three shots were heard, and the man coming down stairs, told the housekeeper, Mary Ann Allison, that he had shot and killed his neice, and was going to surrender himself. The girl was found dead in her room, having been shot through the heart. Capt. Byrnes, of the Fifteenth Precinct, assumed possesion of the letters and papers in the girl's trunk, and at once started in pursuit of the murderer, who had escaped from the house. After making investigation in two houses of ill-fame up-town, where the girl had previously been living, Capt. Byrnes found that the same man had visited the girl there, but was unknown, as far as his name and residence were concerned. The clue to the murderer was found in the letters. From these Capt. Byrnes learned that the uncle's name was Bleakley, and that he resided in Brooklyn. Sergts. Holbrow and Carpenter were at once sent to Brooklyn, with officers in citizens' clothes, to hunt down the assassin. Sergt. Carpenter finally found Bleakley's boarding-house, at No. 365 Gold-street, to learn that Bleakley left there at 6¼ o'clock in the evening. Sergt. Carpenter, however, found the murdered girl's younger sister, Charlotte Smith, seventeen years old, and sent her to this City in charge of an officer. Later in the night Sergt. Carpenter discovered a fellow-boarder of Bleakley's, named Ernest Timmons, with whom Bleakley had made an appointment to meet at the Navy-yard at 6 o'clock. Fearing that Timmons might warn Bleakley of the pursuit by the Police, Sergt. Carpenter arrested Timmons, and, sending him to this City, had him locked up in the Mercer-street Station. In the mean time, as Lottie Smith had stated that Bleakley intended going to California, Capt. Byrnes proceeded to the steamer Henry S. Chauncey, which was to sail for San Francisco yesterday, and searched the vessel without success. At 9½ o'clock yesterday morning, Capt. Smith, of the First Precinct, Brooklyn, telegraphed for Capt. Byrnes. On proceeding to Brooklyn, Capt. Byrnes found that Bleakley had surrendered himself at the Washington-street Station to Capt. Smith, with whom he was acquainted. Capt. Smith stated that Bleakley came into the station-house about 9 o'clock, and asked for a glass of water, saying he was very thirsty. He then said, "Captain, I want to give myself up. I am the man who shot that girl in New-York yesterday." He was at once locked up. A carriage was procured, and Capt. Smith, Capt. Byrnes, and the prisoner drove to Police Headquarters in this City, where he was formally examined before Superintendent Kelso, and surrendered to Capt. Byrnes. He was then taken to the Mercer-street Station, and identified by the housekeeper of No. 10 Neilson-place as the man who came down the stairs. Capt. Byrnes then confronted him with Lottie Smith, the murdered girl's sister, and said, "Is this man your sister's uncle?" The girl answered, "Yes; he is my mother's brother."

Bleakley is a man thirty-six years old, of medium stature, with prominent features, high forehead, rather bald head, and wearing a heavy brown mustache. There is the scar of a large sabre cut on his forehead, received during the late war, and the first two fingers of his right hand are gone. He made the following statement to a TIMES reporter:

My name is Robert P. Bleakley. I am thirty-six years of age, and a block-maker by trade, and my residence is at No. 365 Gold-street, Brooklyn. I am the uncle of the girl that is dead; her mother was my sister. The causes of what ended last night go back a good many years. I begin by saying that I have been in this country for twenty-two years. My father and mother were both dead, and I was sent over by my uncle. In 1866 I received news that my sister, Mrs. Smith, the mother of this girl, was being abused by her husband. She had sixteen children. The quarrel between them was a religious one. She being a Protestant and he being a Catholic, one-half of their children were reared one way and the remainder brought up the other way. She wrote to me, asking me to go to Ireland and bring her to this country. I went to Ireland in 1866, and found her sick and unable to come with me, so I came back to this country without her. From 1866 to 1869 I received many letters from her, all complaining of bad treatment. I went to Ireland in 1869. She was ill and unable to come, having been badly beaten by her husband. She asked me to take her younger daughter, Charlotte or Lottie, to this country, and I did. I left her in Brooklyn and then went to California. From San Francisco I sent £12 to my sister to pay her passage to this country, but instead of coming herself she sent her eldest daughter, the girl that is dead. The first I knew of her arrival was that I received a letter from her and Lottie, who were in Brooklyn, asking me to return from San Francisco and protect them. I did. Both had procured situations, and Mary Anne was living in the house of Rev. Mr. Williams, Pastor of the Episcopal Church in High-street. One day she came to my boarding-house, Mrs. Beebe's, in Canton-street, near Flushing-avenue, and said she had left her situation, as the minister had attempted to take improper liberties with her. She had only been in Mr. Williams' house two weeks, and I was loth to believe in the charge she made, so I thought I would try and find what way she had behaved herself in the houses where she had been at service before living in Mr. Williams'. A friend of mine, Mr. William Wallace, gave her a room in his house until his wife could find her a situation. While there she behaved so badly that Mrs. Wallace refused to procure a situation for her. She then got a place in the house of Mrs. Hall, in Pearl-street, Brooklyn, pretending she had just arrived from Ireland, as she had no letters of recommendation. In the meantime, I had written about her to Rev. Mr. Myers, of Montague-street, Brooklyn, in whose service she had been before entering the household of Mr. Williams. He wrote in reply that she needed close watching, as from her behavior she was likely to disgrace her family. I wrote to Ireland, informing her mother of her conduct, and when she asked me, a few days after, if I was going to prosecute Rev. Mr. Williams, I told her I would not, as her character would not stand the test. She told me that I, her mother, and the remainder of the family were a pack of —— fools, and I slapped her face. She left the house, and left her place of work. I did not know what had become of her. I recollected that I had seen her in company with a young man named Griffiths, who lives in Sands-street. I dogged him from his place of business to a house of ill-fame in Twenty-sixth-street. I did not go into the house that night, but came over the next Sunday, and they would not let me into the house. She told the persons I was not her uncle, but was only a fellow who wanted to be her lover. Two months after I learned she had gone to the house in Twenty-sixth-street. I went there and was admitted. She told me she did not want to see me or any of her relatives any more. She denied having made any remarks about my being a lover, and it was well for her at the time that she had not." (Bleakley said this with an accent signifying that he would have killed the girl then. He resumed his statement.) "I asked her to give up her mode of life, and respect her mother's ashes, for I had heard of her mother's death in Ireland. She answered me in a way that gave me some hope. I saw her once again, and she promised to amend. I next saw her in Tenth-street. Three weeks ago her sister Lottie told me that Mary Anne had bought a pistol to shoot me with, saying if she did not do it she had a 'friend' who would. So I went there prepared. I was determined to see her, if it cost me my life. In return for going to her, I was greeted with the abuse and slang common among her class. What followed you must not expect me to tell."

But Bleakley had already told what he objected to repeat. While in the carriage driving from Brooklyn to this City, Capt. Byrnes said: "Mr. Bleakley, this is a sad affair; how many shots did you fire at her?" Bleakley replied, "I'm blamed if I know, Captain; the first one I fired was when I was standing near the grate; then I ran over to the door, and fired again and again." Capt. Byrnes said: "Was she lying down when you fired at her near the door?" Bleakley replied, "I don't think she was; but she was bent over." The pistol found in Bleakley's possession, and the one with which the murder was committed, is a National revolver, having six chambers, and throwing a heavy ball, about 25-100 calibre. While giving his statement, Bleakley maintained the greatest self-possession. His letters to the murdered girl are in the possession of Capt. Byrnes, who says that some of them are not such as any decent man would write to his niece. Coroner Young, although the case had been completely worked up by the arrest of Bleakley, refused to give these letters to the Press. Justice to the murdered woman rests in a great measure on the letters, and any attempt at suppression of them would give color and strength to a terrible theory entertained by the Police and the reporters who have investigated the case. The statement of Lottie Smith, the murdered girl's sister, is very damaging against Bleakley. The murdered girl never lost her affection for her younger sister, and wrote to her frequently, inviting her to call and see her. Lottie frequently saw her sister. On those occasions, no one being present but the sisters, Mary Anne announced her determination of leaving her mode of life, and always treated her younger sister with the kindest and most careful consideration. Lottie received a letter from her sister, asking her to come to Mrs. Cozzens', at 3 o'clock, on Tuesday. She was leaving her house in Brooklyn, when Bleakley asked her where she was going. She said to see Mary Anne. Bleakley, who was drunk, forced her back into the house, saying, "I am going there myself," and his behavior was so boisterous that she feared something wrong. On leaving Mrs. Cozzens' house after committing the murder, Bleakley went to his Brooklyn boarding-house. He remained there until shortly after 6 o'clock, when, feeling thirsty, he left the house and had a drink in a saloon near by. Then he roamed round the City until 10 o'clock, when he went to the Franklin House and procured a room. He could not sleep, and after an hour went out and walked the streets until he surrendered himself. The murdered girl's mother committed suicide in Cork, Ireland, on the 31st of October last, after stabbing her husband.

Coroner Young yesterday proceeded to the undertaker's store where the girl's body was lying prepared for burial, and Deputy Coroner Marsh, assisted by Dr. T. R. Steele, made the post-mortem examination. There were three wounds found. The fatal one was on the left side of the chest, two inches above the left nipple. The bullet passed through and shattered the fifth and sixth ribs, passed through the lower border of the left lung, through the heart, and the middle lobe of the right lung, lodging in the right side of the diaphragm, where it was found. The next wound was on the left shoulder, two inches below the acromion process, passing downward, backward, and to the right, where the bullet was found in the muscle. Another ball had entered the right arm five inches above the elbow, and passed out at a point four and a half inches above the bend of the arm. This ball was one of the two which lodged in the wall of the room. All the organs of the body were found in a healthy condition. The murdered girl was very prepossessing in appearance, and it is said was well educated. She was married over a year ago to a man named Thomas Foley, who is now in Texas. Coroner Young will hold the inquest to-morrow afternoon at 1 o'clock.

THE TWEED INDICTMENT.

The Motion to Quash Denied by Judge Ingraham.

Judge Ingraham, sitting in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, rendered a decision denying the motion, made on behalf of William M. Tweed, to quash the indictment against him. The motion, argument on which has already appeared in the TIMES, was made on several grounds, some of which went to defects in the indictment itself, and one to irregularities attending the finding of the indictment, on the part of the Grand Jury finding it and the attorneys representing the people. To the latter objection, which was that Mr. Peckham had improperly appeared in the Grand Jury room while evidence was being taken on which to found the indictment, the Judge devotes the greater part of his opinion. After reviewing at length the law, both common and statutory, governing the appearance of counsel for the people or those representing them in the Grand Jury room during its proceedings, he holds that the appearance of Mr. Peckham in the Grand Jury room, as complained of on the part of defendant, was contrary to law. On this point he says: My conclusion is that no other officer but the District-Attorney and the Attorney-General, when so required to act by the Governor or Justice, has, under our laws, any right to go before the Grand Jury while in session; and that such act in regard to an indictment found by them at the request of any other person than the District-Attorney (or his assistants, if authorized to act as such in his absence,) would affect the regularity of their proceedings. If this motion was in relation to the first finding of an indictment, it ought to be granted. But it appears from the minutes of the Grand Jury that, on the 15th October, the previous action of the Grand Jury in finding the bill of indictment, above referred to, was reconsidered, and a resolution passed to annul all former action in those cases; that five witnesses were examined, and that on that day bills were found anew. It is also in proof that the counsel did not appear before the Grand Jury at that time, but that they were acting under the advice of the District-Attorney. In the absence of any proof of improper influences being addressed to the Grand Jury, and the proof that the counsel did not again appear before the Grand Jury who acted thereon, under the direction and advice of the District-Attorney, I do not think there is any sufficient ground connected with this branch of the case on which the motion can be granted.

On the objection that the indictment was not read to the Grand Jury, the Judge holds that there is no proof to sustain it, except the inference to be drawn from the length of the indictment and the time within which it was found; and, even if the objection were true, it was nothing unusual for the Grand Jury to order an indictment, leaving it to the District-Attorney to formally draw it up subsequently.

The objection that the indictment was found without evidence he holds to be unsustained by the affidavit submitted, even if the District-Attorney was at liberty to offer opposing testimony.

The remaining objections, which are purely technical and relate to the form of the indictment, are all overruled, the Judge concluding: I have fully examined all the objections made by the defendant's counsel, and I find nothing that will justify the Court in granting the motion. It must, therefore, be denied."

Monday is fixed for Tweed to plead to the indictment, or interpose a plea in abatement.

The Jumel Case.

The examination of George Washington Bowen, the claimant, was continued yesterday in the proceedings in the Jumel case. He identified the signature of Major Reuben Ballou to his military returns of June 12, 1777, and described at length the Ballou family, with whom he lived. He always called Major Ballou "father," and Ballou called him "son." Witness married when he was twenty-five, in 1819, a lady named Westcott, with whom he lived fifty years until she died. He saw Mme. Jumel at Saratoga four years after his wife's death. He went out to see the property he claims at Fort Washington about five years ago, when he first began the case. Judge Edmonds began the suit for him, and witness gave him a retainer of $500 in cash. Witness was asked where he got the money, and he answered, "I didn't steal it; I brought it with me from Providence; I always have money, but I don't keep a bank account; I always carry $500 with me."

Mr. SHAFFER—You'd better not let that be known in this City. [Laughter.]

During the cross-examination by Mr. O'Conor witness described his first visit to this City, about sixty or seventy years ago; but nothing that has not before been published was elicited. He was introduced to Judge Edmonds by a Miss Vandervoort, to whom witness agreed to give a certain percentage of the amount recovered from the estates, signing a paper to that effect. After Judge Edmonds gave up the case witness got the paper back, and destroyed it.

After the recess the cross-examination of Mr. Bowen was concluded, and the plaintiff introduced the papers and copies of the town records of Providence, R. I., which were put in evidence on the former trial. By these documents it appears that Betsey Bowen was ordered to leave the town by the Town Council, who feared that she would become a burden upon the town as a pauper. She did not leave, however, but lived in the house of Major Ballou, where Bowen, the claimant, was born.

The Health Department—Small-Pox in the City—How it Spreads.

At a meeting of the Board of Health yesterday, the Sanitary Committee recommended that the shooting-gallery at Funk's Park, at the foot of Sixty-third-street, East River, should be closed forthwith, and not opened again without a permit from the Board.

Dr. E. H. Janes, City Sanitary Inspector, presented a report accounting for the increase of small-pox reported last week. Of the twenty-four cases reported, ten are friends, or have been associated with patients previously reported; fourteen had not been vaccinated since infancy; several were young children, who had never been vaccinated; one was vaccinated in infancy, and one had been sick eighteen days when the case was reported, and at that time the disease had been communicated to other members of the family.

The attorney was directed to enter suits against several butchers who continued the business of slaughtering without permits from the Board. Judge Bosworth remarked that suits had been ordered week after week, but no result had been reported.

The attorney stated that the suits which had been brought in the Sixth District Civil Court had been continually adjourned, and it seemed impossible to bring them to trial. The attorney was directed to report to the Board how often the suits had been adjourned.

The Rendering Company's application for permission to melt fat, &c., at the foot of West Thirty-eighth-street, was referred to the Sanitary Committee.

The Sons of Maine.

A meeting of Maine men resident in New-York was held yesterday in the Astor House, for the purpose of forming an association of the Sons of Maine. A constitution and by-laws were read by the chairman, and accepted. The constitution states the objects of the association to be the promotion of mutual acquaintance, charity, friendship, and culture, among its members, and the furtherance of the interests of the State of Maine and its citizens.

The annual reunion of the association will take place on the 15th of March. The following officers were elected: President, Ambrose Snow; Vice-Presidents, Erastus Brooks, Richard P. Buck, Samuel C. Fessenden, Rufus Ingalls; Secretary, Joseph Treat; Treasurer, Charles H. Lewis.

BOWLES BROTHERS.

Proceedings in the Law Courts—Meeting of the Creditors.

Yesterday, says the London *Times* of Nov. 27, at the Justice-room of the Mansion House, Mr. Robert Bowles, forty-three years of age, an American banker, and a member of the firm of Messrs. Bowles, Brothers & Co., of the Strand, whose disastrous failure was recently announced, was charged before the Lord Mayor, on remand, with the following offense—namely, that he, between the 1st of January and the 1st of November, in the City of London, having been intrusted jointly with three other persons, not in custody, as bankers, with certain valuable securities, viz., 200 debentures of the Lombardo-Venetian Railway Company, of the value of £2,200, for safe custody, unlawfully, in violation of good faith, and contrary to the object and purpose for which the debentures were so intrusted to him, transferred, pledged, and converted them to his own and his partners' use and benefit. The defendant was arrested on a warrant, but since the last examination he had been admitted to bail in the amount of £8,000, to which he duly surrendered. The proceedings excited much interest.

Mr. George Lewis, Jr., solicitor, conducted the prosecution; Mr. Metcalfe (instructed by Messrs. Wontner & Sons) appeared for the defense.

To make the proceedings of yesterday intelligible it must be stated that the prosecutors are Messrs. Thomas d'Agiout, Père et Fils, bankers at Naples, and that in March, 1871, they entered into an agreement with the defendant's firm to draw upon them on certain conditions, among others that their drafts should be met within a month, that some "cover" or security for the advances should be deposited with Messrs. Bowles, and that the latter might dispose of the bonds on the failure of the prosecutors to meet their obligations. Accordingly, 200 debentures of the Lombardo-Venetian Railway, worth £2,200, were handed to them in London for safe custody. The firm of Bowles, Brothers & Co., of the London branch of which the defendant was the head, stopped payment on the 8th or 9th inst. with large liabilities, and on M. Antonio d'Agiout, one of the prosecutors, coming at once to London, with a view to obtain the return of the debentures, he found that they, with other property belonging to customers, had been pledged at the Union Bank. The defendant, on being applied to, said he knew nothing of the business.

Yesterday Mr. John Young, one of the firm of Messrs. Turquand, Youngs & Co., public accountants in Tokenhouse-yard, was the first witness called. Replying to Mr. Lewis, he said the books of the bank were placed in their hands about a fortnight ago by the defendant. There was afterward a meeting of creditors, at which a committee of investigation was appointed. He had since been acting in conjunction with that committee, and had now control over the books of the firm. It suspended payment either on the 9th of November or the previous evening. The liabilities of the firm amounted to about £83,000, irrespective of shares held in the Joint National Agency, and the assets to about £3,500; but there were certain debtor balances in the books amounting to about £38,000, the value of which he could not at present estimate. There was one account, headed "Charles Bowles' suspence account," with a debit balance of £8,000, and there was the suspense account of £3,000. The debit balances due to the firm were included in the estimate of £35,000. The defendant was a partner in the firm, as were also his brothers William and Charles Bowles, Mr. Appleton, of Boston, and Mr. Stetson, who resided in Paris, and managed the business of the house there. There were five partners in all. The firm had a London house at No. 449 Strand, and branches at Boston and New-York. The London house kept an account at the Union Bank of London, Princes-street, and also at its Charing-cross branch. The books showed that the firm received securities from their customers for safe custody. They also disclosed loan accounts, irrespective of the usual current accounts. The loans were entered in a book and numbered. There was an entry showing that loans had been advanced by the Union Bank to the firm up to the 31st of December, 1871, of £19,910. The witness then in some detail related, from information supplied by the books of the firm, many transactions in which the firm appeared to have pledged valuable securities of various descriptions belonging to their customers by way of security for loans with the Union Bank of London, some of which they had afterward redeemed; but as evidence will afterward be given during the investigation on each of those transactions separately, it is unnecessary to anticipate the circumstances at this stage. Among others, one was a loan of £800 on Swedish State bonds belonging to customers of the bank; another of £2,000 on Virginia bonds; another of £1,400 on other securities, including bonds worth $3,950; another of £1,400 against which United States bonds of the value of $7,000 had been deposited, and two of £1,100 and £400 on the same day, making together £1,500, for which shares of customers in the Italian State loan were pledged. The amount of the securities on which Bowles, Brothers & Co. had so obtained loans was estimated at £18,000, and the witness said the advances made by them to their customers in respect of such security were in excess, in some cases, and not so in others. On the whole they were considerably in advance of the securities. On securities belonging to Commissary-General Gardner, amounting to £6,622, a loan of £4,024 had been obtained. Witness gave instances in which the securities of customers of the bank had been pledged for loans without any advances being made, including those of A. Gonbergoff, amounting to £2,081; Dr. B. J. Byng, £210; Prof. Evans, £317; H. E. Gilman, £520; Maria Gates, £973; Arcadia Menefkin, £208; Patrick Neill, £2,512; M. Staugel, £104; G. T. Talbot, £170; and J. B. Wyatt, £101. At the date of the suspension the total value of the securities held by the Union Bank was £28,866. The claim of the Union Bank upon that, including interest, was £29,205. The Union Bank had also certain cash balances in their hands which made their securities £29,600 odd. Being cross-examined by Mr. Metcalfe, witness said he had been informed that Charles Bowles attended to the financial part of the business while he was in London, but he understood he was very often absent. The documents connected with the financial part of the concern were mostly signed by Mr. Keith or Mr. Sullivan.

Mrs. Maria Gates was next called for the prosecution. She said she is a widow, and had been living on the Continent. She knew the prisoner, and had transacted business with the bank of Bowles Brothers, in the Strand. On the 27th of June last she lodged three United States bonds of $1,000 each, (Five-twenties;) one Massachusetts bond for £200 sterling, payable at Messrs. Baring's; and ten South Lombardo-Venetian Central Railway bonds, with Bowles Brothers for safe custody until she returned from the Continent, and took a receipt for them from Mr. Keith. She never authorized the defendant or any one else to pledge them or to collect the coupons on them. She had, in addition, deposited with them £140 in cash, for which she took a receipt. It was to purchase one gold Kansas Railway bond. They purchased the bond, leaving a balance in her favor of £58, of which she afterward drew £10. She had still got the Kansas bond.

M. D'Agiout was recalled and cross-examined by Mr. Metcalfe. He said his father made the arrangement in question with Messrs. Bowles, and deposited the securities, and his firm owed the London house about £180 and the Paris house 124 francs only. Charles Bowles was indebted to him (witness) in about 10,000 francs. His father kept a private account with the branch at Paris, and might possibly owe them £200. When he went, after the stoppage, to the London house to inquire about his bonds, he first saw Mr. Keith, the manager, who informed him that the securities were in the Union Bank, and advised him to go to a lawyer immediately, giving him the name of one. He insisted upon seeing the defendant, and, on doing so, asked him what had happened with the bonds. He replied, "I don't know anything about your bonds. My brother leaves me here in a very bad position, and I don't know what can be done." He added that he would ask Mr. Keith if anything could be done to get the bonds back. Witness returned in the afternoon, and the defendant said the bonds were in the Union Bank, but that he did not know anything about the business of Bowles Brothers & Co. Witness answered indignantly that he was surprised to hear him say that he knew nothing about his own business, and that he would give him until the next day to suggest some amicable arrangement rather than go to law with him. On the following day the defendant said he did not know what could be done, and stated that his business was only in the reading-room, and not in the bank. Witness replied that he was not so childish as to believe such a statement. The defendant then became angry, and said, "I never knew anything about your bonds. It is a felony we have done; but to show you I know nothing about it, I tell you that I had $50,000 a few days ago from an American banker, and I would have taken them out if I had known any such thing was coming." He added, "Yours is a debt of honor, and I shall see that we pay it." Witness left him, saying the law must take its course.

At this stage the case was further adjourned until Wednesday next, at 11½ o'clock, the defendant in the mean time being admitted to bail in his own recognizances in £4,000, and two sureties in £2,000 each.

MEETING OF CREDITORS.

A meeting of the creditors of the firm, says the London *Echo* of Nov. 28, was held yesterday afternoon at the Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street, Mr. James Vizetelly in the chair, to receive the report of the Committee of Creditors appointed at the meeting held on the 16th inst. The report is as follows:

"Having gone carefully through the approximate statement of affairs prepared by Messrs. Turquand, Youngs & Co., and having received from Mr. John Young, a member of that firm, explanations in reference to the various items in the statement, and having examined the books of the London house in order to satisfy ourselves as to the position of the firm and upon certain matters involving very grave charges against its members, and having requested explanations from Mr. Robert Bowles, the only partner at present in this country, and from the manager, Mr. Keith, we regret to say that the prospects of the creditors are in no way improved by the examination thus far made. Further, we are of opinion that some of the partners may be found to be criminally liable for the misappropriation of the securities of several of their customers, in connection with which misappropriation we find, in the course of our investigation, that the managers of the London house have taken a prominent part. The statement of the affairs of the London house, as extracted from the books, discloses, in our opinion, very disastrous prospects for the creditors. The estimated liabilities amount to £83,000, and include securities belonging to customers deposited for safe custody only of the estimated value of about £14,000, which have been pledged with the bankers of the London house against loans. This amount of £83,000 is exclusive of the large liability of the firm in respect of shares in the Joint National Agency Company, which, we are informed, amounts to about £95,000, being nineteen shillings per share, the amount not paid up on 100,000 shares of £1 each. On the other hand, the only assets which can be reckoned upon as realizable, consist of the cash and bills receivable on hand and debtors on current accounts, estimated to realize about £3,500. In addition to these there are debtor balances appearing in the books amounting to about £138,000, the nature and value of which neither Mr. Robert Bowles, nor Mr. Keith, the manager, can satisfactorily explain or estimate. We fear, however, that but very little will ever be realized from these balances. Important information in the interest of the creditors has yet to be obtained as to the extent of the liabilities and assets of the houses in Paris, New-York, and Boston, and of what the private estates of the five partners consist. We may here state that the London books do not show any capital accounts of the several partners, and that their drawings in London have been debited to salary and entertainment accounts. The accuracy of the statements contained in the telegrams which have been recently received of the liabilities and assets of the Paris and Boston houses, appear to be so inconsistent when compared with the balances in the books of the London firm against those houses respectively, that we hesitate to place them before the creditors as conveying anything approaching to a true explanation of their affairs. In regard to the liabilities and assets of the New-York house no information has yet been received. The partners constituting the firm of Bowles Brothers and Co. are the same in each of the four houses, viz.: Robert Caldwell, Mackay Bowles, Charles Stetson, Peabody Bowles, William Burroughs Bowles, Nathan Appleton, and Henry Cushing Stetson. We cannot help expressing our great surprise that the business of Messrs. Bowles Brothers & Co. has been mixed up to a very great extent with the affairs of the Joint National Agency Company, and also at the ignorance professed by Mr. Robert Bowles and the manager, Mr. Keith, both in reference to the Company's account and the financial transactions of the London house generally. With reference to the advances made by Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co. during the few weeks immediately preceding the suspension of payment, we are of opinion, after carefully examining the account, that the transactions exonerate Messrs. Morgan & Co. from any imputations. Having regard to proceedings which have been taken against one of the partners of the firm since our appointment, and to the whole circumstances of this case, we cannot help coming to the conclusion that the only mode of protecting the general interest of the creditors, and insuring a fair distribution of the assets, is by placing the estate in bankruptcy; and this course we recommend the creditors to adopt."

A long discussion ensued, in the course of which Mr. R. Jones, solicitor, stated that according to the information which the committee had received, Mr. Appleton had rendered himself liable for the whole debts of the concern, and if that were the case, every shilling of the creditors' money would be paid. If the case proved otherwise, they would be able to examine the partners and ask them what they had done with £85,000 in two years.

A resolution was adopted requesting the Committee to instruct a solicitor to take such proceedings as he may advise, with the view of making all or any of the partners bankrupt.

Christmas Appeal for Poor Children.

The Wintry storms and freezing nights of the season will remind all those who have homes and shelter and friends of the thousands of poor children in New-York who shiver, half-clad, in cold garrets, or wander hungry and homeless through the streets, or who creep bare-footed through the snow to the Industrial Schools.

The CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY has taken under its charge for many years thousands of the needy and houseless children of this City. It desires to make a happy season for those who have few pleasures, and the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS should especially be a time of good-will to these unfortunate little ones.

If the fortunate will help, it will provide good dinners and pleasant festivals for these children of poverty, numbering several thousands in its Industrial Schools and Lodging-houses; it will distribute shoes to the shoeless, and garments to half-clad boys and girls. Above all, it will give a home to the homeless.

FIFTY DOLLARS WILL PROVIDE THREE HOMELESS CHILDREN WITH A HOME. Who will make a Christmas present of a home?

FIFTY DOLLARS WILL PROVIDE A SCHOOL OF FIFTY CHILDREN WITH WARM DINNERS FOR A MONTH. Who will help to feed the hungry?

It is earnestly asked that the children of Sunday-schools and day-schools would remember these little ones who have no home or friends.

C. L. BRACE, Secretary.

Children's Aid Society, No. 19 East Fourth-street, New-York.

Gifts of provisions and clothing may be sent to the Central Office, No. 19 East Fourth-street, New-York, or will be called for, if the address be forwarded.

Donations of money may be inclosed to either of the undersigned. If they are in checks or Post-office orders, they can be made payable to the order of J. E. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

WM. A. BOOTH, President,
No. 100 Wall-street.
J. E. WILLIAMS, Treasurer,
Metropolitan National Bank, No. 108 Broadway.
C. L. BRACE, Secretary,
No. 19 East Fourth-street, New-York.

WORK OF THE YEAR.

There were during the past year in our five Lodging-houses, 12,429 different boys and girls; 148,873 meals and 163,705 lodgings were supplied. In the twenty-one Day and fifteen Evening Industrial Schools were 9,517 children, who were taught, and partly fed and clothed; 3,462 were sent to good homes, mainly in the West. Total number under charge of the Society during the year, 25,408. There have been 5,059 orphans in the Lodging-houses, and 940 were provided with homes.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS,

Open to all Children who cannot attend the Public Schools.

Cottage-place School, No. 204 Bleecker-street; East River School, No. 206 East Fortieth-street; Hudson River School, No. 350 West Twenty-seventh-street; Avenue B School, No. 607 East Fourteenth-street; German School, No. 272 Second-street; Italian School, No. 44 Franklin-street; Lord School, No. 207 Greenwich-street; Park School, Sixty-eighth-street, near Broadway; Fifty-second-street School, Fifty-second-street, near Eleventh-avenue; Fifty-third-street School, No. 340 West Fifty-third-street; Water-street School, corner Dover and Water streets; Avenue C School, corner Fourth-street and Avenue C; Phelps School, No. 355 East Thirty-fifth-street; Newsboys' School, No. 49 Park-place; Girls' School, No. 120 West Sixteenth-street; Fourth Ward School, No. 52 Market-street; Fifth Ward School, No. 141 Hudson-street; Eleventh Ward School, No. 709 East Eleventh-street; Thirteenth Ward School, No. 327 Rivington-street; Fourteenth Ward School, No. 93 Crosby-street; Sixteenth Ward School, No. 211 West Eighteenth-street.

FREE READING-ROOMS.

No. 44 Franklin-street, No. 204 Bleecker-street, No. 327 Rivington-street, No. 207 Greenwich-street.

LODGING-HOUSES.

Newsboys', No. 49 Park-place; Girls', No. 27 St. Mark's-place; Rivington-street, No. 327 Rivington-street; Eleventh Ward, No. 709 East Eleventh-street; Sixteenth Ward, No. 211 West Eighteenth-street.

P. S.—It would be a great favor to us if, our friends would lay this appeal before any Sunday-school or church with which they may be connected.

Trial of Dr. Irish—Examination of Prof. Doremus and Others.

The trial of Dr. Lucius B. Irish was resumed yesterday.

Prof. H. Doremus testified that in May last he received the stomach, lungs, small intestines, part of the liver, and the two kidneys of E. O. Anderson, for analysis; he subjected them to a thorough chemical test. In the contents of the stomach and intestines he found twelve fluid ounces, and in the larger intestines, one fluid ounce of arsenical poison. From this he obtained, by Marsh's process, as follows: From the contents of the stomach and intestines, sulphide of arsenic equivalent to 3.730 grains of white arsenic, and also a large amount in the liver. The process by which the sulphine was reduced to white arsenic was that known as the Fresenius and Van Arbo process. A quantity of the same kind of poison was also found in the kidneys. The minimum fatal dose of arsenic is one and a quarter grains. Death follows in some instances in ten or a dozen hours. He never made a similar analysis where he found as much arsenic as he did in this case, except in one instance.

Dr. B. L. Budd said in his opinion deceased died of acute gastritis, the result of arsenical poison.

Daniel Downey, Registrar of Deaths, exhibited the original certificate of Mr. Anderson's death, as given him by Dr. Irish, stating acute gastritis to be the cause of death.

Forrest Coburn, of Portland, Oregon, testified that in August, 1869, he saw Dr. Irish and Mrs. Anderson under suspicious circumstances at No. 74 Fulton-street, and that Mrs. Anderson frequently met Dr. Irish there. Mrs. Coburn and J. W. Coburn testified to the same facts.

The case was adjourned till this morning.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE..WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 11, 1872.

The bill authorizing the admission, free of duty, of the statue designed by Admiral Porter to commemorate the sailors who fell in the late war, was passed.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate the concurrent resolution in regard to the holiday recess, but Mr. Cole, of California, objected to its consideration, and it went over.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced as follows:

By Mr. Lewis, of Virginia—To provide for the recomputation of the accounts between the United States and the several states growing out of moneys expended by said States in the war of 1812.

By Mr. Osborn, of Florida—Authorizing the establishment of life-saving stations on the coast of Florida.

By Mr. Ramsey, of Minnesota—To repeal the act of March 11, 1872, for the relief of George W. Morse, which authorizes the extension of certain expired patents.

By Mr. Hitchcock, of Nebraska—To provide for the removal to the Indian Territory of certain Indians in Nebraska.

BILLS PASSED.

The following bills were passed: For the relief of J. and C. M. Dailey; for the relief of B. H. Randall; and the bill for the relief of Edward Berry, John McFall, and Wm. H. Judd; for the relief of Timothy Baker, of Michigan; to establish an assay-office at Helena, Montana; to quiet the title to certain lands in Missouri; to place colored persons who enlisted in the army on the same footing as other soldiers as to bounty and pension; for the relief of William Howard; authorizing the settlement of the claim of the estate of the late Rear-Admiral Dahlgren; for the relief of Edward Jussen; for the relief of Thomas C. Martin and others.

CIVIL RIGHTS.

When Mr. Sumner's Supplementary Civil Rights bill was reached, Mr. Carpenter, of Wisconsin, in the chair, looking at Mr. Bayard, asked, Does the Senator from Delaware object?

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware—I will if the Senate desires it, but I did not say so. [Laughter.]

Mr. CARPENTER, of Wisconsin—The Chair understood the Senator to object.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware—I did not.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts—I think there is no objection.

Mr. Morrill, of Maine objected, and the bill was laid over.

INTERNAL REVENUE ASSESSORS.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, from the Finance Committee, reported the House bill for the reduction of the officers and expense of internal revenue bureau, with amendments providing that the offices of assessor and assistant assessor shall cease to exist at such time in the districts respectively as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may find practicable, prior to July 1, 1873; authorizing the appointment of twenty-five additional agents until July 1, 1874, in addition to those provided for by existing law, and amending the present law so as to provide that all of the additional commission of one-half per cent. shall be paid to the collector receiving the tax on all spirits produced, after the office of the assessor shall cease according to this bill.

Mr. Sherman gave notice that he would ask action on it to-morrow, at 1 o'clock.

DISABILITIES OF L. Q. C. LAMAR.

Mr. Vickers, from the Committee on Disabilities, reported the House bill removing the political disabilities of L. Q. C. Lamar, Representative elect from Mississippi, which was passed unanimously.

FREE ADMISSION OF THE SAILORS' STATUE.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, entered a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill to authorize the free admission of the Porter statue was passed, saying that if this were admitted free, it would be regarded as a precedent for the free importation of other articles of like character.

At 2:55 o'clock, the Senate, on motion of Mr. Ramsey, went into executive session.

THE HOLIDAY RECESS.

After executive session, the resolution for the holiday recess was taken up.

Mr. Windom, of Minnesota, moved to amend, so as to have the recess commence on the 23d instead of the 20th. Lost.

Mr. Windom then moved that Congress reconvene on the 3d of January, instead of the 6th, as provided in the House resolution. Lost—yeas, 14; nays, 33.

The House resolution was then agreed to.

At 3:30 the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported back adversely a bill to amend the act of the 27th of May, 1872, for the abatement of taxes on distilled spirits destroyed by accident while in bond. Laid on the table.

THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

Mr. Hawley, of Connecticut, presented a memorial of the Centennial Commission, asking Congressional aid in the matter. Referred to the Centennial Committee.

Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, asked to be, and was, excused from further service as Chairman of the Committees on Civil Service Reform and on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, stating that his duties as member of the Committee on Ways and Means and as Chairman of the Centennial Committee, engrossed his time.

REGULATION OF INTERSTATE COMMERCE.

Mr. Shellabarger, of Ohio, offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire and report what powers Congress possesses in regulating commerce among the several States, in so far as such commerce is transported on railroads and other lines of transportation organized and conducted under the laws of various States, and whether such powers include the power to prohibit unequal or oppressive charges or discriminations made by such common carriers on freight or passengers from one State on their way through another State. Adopted.

THE COMMITTEES.

The Speaker announced the following appointments to fill vacancies on Committees:

Committee on Elections—Mr. Foster, of Ohio.
On Claims—Mr. Hawley, of Connecticut.
On the Judiciary—Mr. Shoemaker, of Pennsylvania.
On Civil Service Reform—Messrs. Crocker, of Massachusetts, and Dodds, of Ohio.
On Patents—Mr. Esty, of Massachusetts.
On Coinage, Weights, and Measures—Mr. Conner, of Texas.
On Private Land Claims—Mr. Geddings, of Texas.
On Agriculture—Mr. Herndon, of Texas.

THE SOLDIERS' BOUNTY LAND BILL.

The House resumed the consideration of the Soldiers' Bounty Land bill.

Mr. Dunnell, of Minnesota, opposed the bill, being unable, he said, to conceive of a bill more mischievous in its tendencies and effects. Did Congress propose to satisfy the claims of the soldiers for an equalization of bounties by giving them bounty-land warrants which would not sell in the market for $20? The bill would inure to the benefit only of those who never smelled gunpowder in defense of the country. The soldiers deserved better treatment than that. They wanted the bounties to be equalized, but they did not want land warrants which would be of no real value, for the public domain was open to all citizens almost without money and without price.

Mr. Townsend, of Pennsylvania, also opposed the bill.

Mr. Hawley, of Connecticut, also opposed the bill, and showed how unfairly and injuriously the bounty land system had worked as applied to the soldiers of the Mexican War. He calculated that they had got $36,000,000 from the sale of their land warrants, and that the people who actually settled land under them had paid $150,000,000 for it, the difference going into the pockets of land speculators. The pending measure would work infinitely more unfairly than that one, because now any one could go and settle on lands under the Homestead and Pre-emption laws. He calculated that, under this bill, two million persons would be entitled to land scrip. If only one-tenth of them applied in the year, that would throw on the market scrip for 32,000,000 acres, and which scrip would only hold good for a year. The effect of it would be that the soldier who had spent at least ten dollars in getting his warrant, could not sell it in the market for five dollars. The measure would therefore prove to be, practically, a fraud on the soldier. He held most rigidly to the policy of preserving the public lands for the actual settlers.

After further debate, and a sharp encounter between several Representatives from Pennsylvania over the Grand Army of the Republic, and at the close of the morning hour, the bill went over until to-morrow.

FRENCH SPOLIATIONS.

Mr. L. Myers, of Pennsylvania, remarked that this was the day set last session for the consideration of the French Spoliation bill; but as he did not wish to interfere with the business of the Appropriation Committee, he proposed that it be made the special order for Wednesday, Jan 22, on which day, if not before, he would insist on calling it up.

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATIONS.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Dawes in the Chair, on the Indian Appropriation bill. During the reading of the bill the usual annual debate as to the Indian policy of the Government; the absurdity of making and continuing treaties with the Indians; and the possibility of civilizing the Indians took place, and was participated in by Messrs. Sargent, of California; Garfield, of Ohio; Beck, of Kentucky; Niblack, of Indiana, and Conner, of Texas, the latter declaring that there was no such thing as a civilized Indian to be found on this planet; that the long-haired fellows who frequented Washington, playing Indian, had three-fourths or seven-eighths white blood in them, and that the only people who were prosperous in the Indian Territory were white men, who had married Indian wives, and had thus become incorporated in the tribes. The only official who thoroughly understood the Indian question, he said, was Gen. Phil. Sheridan, and he scoffed at and ridiculed the Quaker policy of the Government.

On the other hand, Mr. Shanks, of Indiana, Chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, attributed the outcry against the Indians to the desire of white people to get the Indian land. The trouble was that Indians owned property which white men wanted, and the latter found that they could get it by raising the impression that the land was needed in the interest of progress and civilization.

The Committee rose and reported the bill, which was thereupon passed by the House—yeas 111, nays 43.

THE SUNKEN WRECK AT SANDY HOOK.

On motion of Mr. Shellabarger, of Ohio, the House nonconcurred in the Senate amendment to the bill for the removal of the sunken wreck in the channel-way of Sandy Hook, and ordered a conference committee.

The House then, at 4 o'clock, adjourned.

The New-York City Mission and Tract Society.

The forty-sixth annual meeting of the New-York City Mission and Tract Society was held yesterday at the Bible-house. The Treasurer's report was read, showing receipts for year, $45,186 44, and expenditures, $51,030 77, leaving a deficiency due to the Treasurer of $5,844 33. The annual report was then read, showing as results for the year the establishment of eight missionary stations, with forty missionaries, making 91,466 missionary visits. There had been 848,259 tracts distributed, 292 Bibles and 349 Testaments given, 1,114 volumes loaned, 1,544 children led to Sabbath-school and 2,626 to the day-school, 461 persons induced to join Bible classes, and 16,467 persons persuaded to attend churches and missions. One thousand six hundred and eighty persons had been induced to take the temperance pledge, and 4,455 religious meetings had been held; four mission churches organized, with 624 communicants; five mission Sabbath-schools, with 1,500 children; 2,879 prayer-meetings, with an aggregate attendance of 83,156, and 1,649 preaching services, with an attendance of 92,680 persons. Other services had been held, with an attendance of 15,000. During the year 2,745 families and 8,000 persons had been aided, to the extent of $6,349 26. The report was adopted and referred to the Executive Committee, with power to print and circulate. The Superintendent of Missions gave a report of the operations of the mission work, after which a Board of Directors, Executive Committee, and the following officers were elected: President, Rev. Thomas De Witt, D. D; Vice-President, A. R. Wetmore; Treasurer, Morris K. Jesup; Corresponding Secretary and Assistant Treasurer, Lewis E. Jackson; Recording Secretary, David D. Terry; Superintendent of Missions, Rev. George J. Mingins.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

The Hunter's Point Ferry.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

If your correspondent, in his very just strictures upon the mismanagement of the Thirty-fourth-street cars, had extended his list of grievances so as to have included the ferry at the East River terminus of that thoroughfare, he would have received the grateful thanks of every resident of Long Island.

Inconvenient and irregular as the cars most assuredly are, they are quite passable in comparison with the delays which are continually occurring in the running of the ferry-boats to and from Hunter's Point. Indeed, punctuality has so thoroughly ceased to be a rule or a practice at this crossing, that passengers to different points on Long Island are adopting, as the only resource left, the expedient of taking an earlier boat to secure passage in particular trains, remaining patiently in the station-house, where they can meditate over the absence of all traveling conveniences. At the ferry to which we refer, there seems to be a total want of disposition to accommodate the public, and every evidence of a desire to discourage emigration to Queens County and its surroundings.

In connection with this we might add that the time from Hunter's Point to James-slip could be greatly improved by the employment of faster boats. It not unfrequently requires thirty-five, and very often thirty minutes, to accomplish this trip, and as the distance is not over three and one-half miles, it is not difficult to estimate the speed of the boats. In these days, when time is money, every moment of it is of value, and when conveniences are not afforded, the people should adopt the *modus* of the Staten Islanders—take the matter into their own hands and run an opposition line.

By calling attention to these grievances you will greatly oblige many DAILY READERS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 6, 1872.

A Traveler's Complaint.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your paper a few days ago contained the complaint of a passenger on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, between New-York and Orange, N. J. As you were kind enough to give it insertion, will you show this communication the same courtesy?

I wish to call attention to the gross neglect of duty displayed by that railroad company in not keeping up to their time table. No road in the country is so bad in this respect as the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad. Their trains hardly ever start within fifteen minutes of the time named on the tables, and while the tables state the running time between New-York and Orange at from fifty-five to fifty-seven minutes, yet it nearly always takes the passengers at least an hour and a quarter. This is not right, and is a gross injustice as well as great inconvenience to those who have to use the road. The road has lately issued a new time-table, by which the train that used to leave New-York at 5:40 P. M. is supposed to leave now at 5:30 P. M. This table was issued about two weeks ago, and, with the exception of the first night, the train has never been less than from fifteen to twenty minutes behind time, either in leaving New-York or arriving at Orange.

In other respects the road is first class. The cars are of the best style, well ventilated, and my experience with the employes has been very agreeable. Apologizing for the length of this communication, I remain, yours truly.

TRAVELER.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Dec. 7, 1872.

Destitute Italians.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

The members of the Italian School Young Men's Association, lately formed in connection with the Italian school, under charge of the Children's Aid Society, propose to procure employment for their poor countrymen, who, however deserving, willing and able to work, either as common laborers or mechanics, have no means, unaided, of obtaining such employment. Contractors, manufacturers, &c., needing a large number of men, can be supplied on short notice. Employers will please address Italian School Young Men's Association, No. 46 Franklin street, basement.

By kindly inserting this notice, you will greatly contribute to the success of the undertaking, and much oblige,

Respectfully yours,
A. E. CERQUA,
Superintendent Italian School.

NEW-YORK, Sunday, Dec. 8, 1872.

The Tax-Payers and the Taxes.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As a benefactor to the community by the exposures of villainy so constantly made through your very valuable paper, nothing has been more startling to all thinking men than the statements in yesterday's TIMES, under the heading of "Facts for Tax-payers," &c., showing an increase in three years of our debt from $36,000,000 to $100,000,000, and of the taxes from $2,500,000 to $9,000,000. And in the face of such fearful rascality there is evidently a strong feeling in favor of the villains who have brought on this terrible condition of things, and who should be in the Penitentiary without any further delay. Every man of sense must realize that he is contributing to make up this large sum of stolen money in all that he eats, drinks, wears, buys, and hires. Can any appeal be more forcible?

A MECHANIC SEEKING AN HONEST LIVING.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 9, 1872.

The Market Savings Bank.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Several papers in this City have, within the past few days, circulated a rumor that the Depositors' Investigating Committee of the Market Savings Bank have now ceased from their labors, looking upon the conviction of the officers of the defunct institution as almost hopeless. Permit me, Sir, in behalf of said Committee, through the columns of your valuable journal, which has done so much to expose fraud and corruption everywhere, to assure the depositors of the Market Savings Bank that their Committee still exist, hold regular meetings, are doing all in their power to bring about the indictment and conviction of the officers of the bankrupt institution. The prospects of being able to legally punish the guilty parties connected with this unfortunate savings bank are not entirely hopeless. Respectfully, &c.,

M. F. DOWLEY,
Chairman Depositors' Committee of the Market Savings Bank.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 9, 1872.

The Guatemala.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am sure the respectable papers of this City would not willingly do an act of injustice, and, therefore, I have no hesitation in requesting them to withhold further decided expression of opinion as to the competency or incompetency of any one concerned in the loss of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Guatemala, until after the official examination, which will no doubt soon take place in this City.

As to the evidence which was published yesterday morning, who is responsible for its correctness? It was given in a foreign country through an interpreter, and I have good reason to suppose that in more than one very important particular, the published account is exactly the reverse of what was given.

Can you give this letter a place in your paper, that it may have as wide a circulation as the statements of yesterday? and oblige

AN IMPARTIAL JUROR.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 10, 1872.

The Case of Abraham Nelson.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, before Recorder Hackett, the trial of Abraham Nelson for breaking into the store of Phelps, Dodge & Co., and examining their private books and accounts, was resumed. Ex-Recorder Smith summed up the case on the part of the prisoner, contending that there was nothing adduced to sustain the charge of burglary, and the offense, if any was committed, was simply a youthful indiscretion. Mr. Fullerton, on the part of the prosecution, maintained that a burglary was committed; and that, even presuming there was no law applicable to the case, the moral offense committed was of such a character as forever to degrade the prisoner in the eyes of all honest men. He did not conclude his address before the adjournment of the Court.

STREET OPENINGS.

Additional Facts in the Matter of Extending Madison-Avenue.

The King's Bridge Road Widening—A Reform System—The Triangle at Sixty-Sixth-Street and the Boulevard.

In former articles on the Commission for extending Madison-avenue to the Harlem River, reference was made to the fact that certain persons had bought property on the line of the extension for which the awards were made largely in excess of the amount paid for the lots. Among these buyers Mr. W. T. Ryerson, of Harlem, was mentioned, he having received $37,000 for land which he had bought (after the Commission was appointed) for $26,000. In a letter to the TIMES, published on the 30th ult., he says this is scarcely a sufficient price for the lots, and cites in proof the price given for four lots on One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, by the Second Presbyterian Church Society, viz., $35,000, or nearly $9,000 a lot.

In reply to this it may be stated, first, that these four lots were on a block completely finished, and with first-class brown-stone houses on it. On the corner stands the expensive mansion which Ring Controller Connolly built, and opposite to the lots is the land belonging to Mr. Astor, which must be eventually covered with fine residences. Secondly, the church members wanted to build their church on that precise spot, and were prepared to give any price demanded rather than lose the site; and the owner of the ground only sold it because he was getting an immensely advantageous bargain—fully $4,000 a lot over the market value.

To show the actual price of up-town lots, the following facts may be cited: Recently there was a lot sold on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, between Fourth and Madison avenues, for $5,000. This street is 100 feet wide, and the lot is most advantageously situated, yet the owners will sell it today for $500 profit on the purchase money. (Mr. Ryerson's lots were on a narrow street and an unimproved block; he was awarded $5,500 apiece, and this, he asserts, is less than their real value.) Eight lots were recently sold on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth streets, near Sixth-avenue, which is here a magnificent thoroughfare, for $38,000, and two of these lots were worth, from their immediate proximity to the avenue, at least $7,000 apiece, leaving $4,000 apiece for the others. Lots on One Hundred and Twenty-eighth and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth streets, the latter being a finished street, near the Seventh-avenue Boulevard, are selling now at $3,500 apiece. On One Hundred and Thirty-first-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, lots are now offered at $4,000 each, with no purchasers. In the face of this, Mr. Ryerson claims that the Commissioners acted impartially, and that they showed him no favor when they awarded him $5,500 apiece for his lots, while others in better localities are offered today at $3,500 and $4,000 each. His claim that the land was more valuable because it had a house on it is easily disposed of. The house was there when he bought it, and the price of it was included in the $24,000 paid for the land.

Purchases of property for speculative purposes have, it appears, been largely made in what is called the Dyckman tract, a large area of land lying at the extreme north end of Tenth and Eleventh avenues. It is known that the plans for a new parade-ground contemplate taking a large portion of this land, and a number of shrewd individuals have bought lots within the map lines, and on the strength of their possible acquirement for the proposed parade, are putting prices on them about 200 per cent. higher than they were bought for.

The indignation meeting which was held last Sunday by the property owners around Fort Washington, will probably have the desired effect of stirring up the King's Bridge Road Widening Commissioners. These gentlemen were appointed nearly three years ago to widen the road above One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street. What they have done since their appointment, no one seems to know; no report has ever appeared, and until they make it the owners of property along the line cannot do anything to improve their land. The Commission as it now stands is composed of Henry Parsons, John T. McGowan, and T. J. Creamer. Perhaps it is not altogether a misfortune to the residents at Fort Washington that these gentlemen have delayed making a report till this time. The swingeing bill which would doubtless have been submitted with it, and which would have been paid by assessments, is scarcely likely to come in now, and if legitimate charges should be exceeded in their bill, in the present state of the public mind, they have an excellent chance of remaining unpaid. Thirty cents per lineal foot of ground acquired is the legal charge for Commissioners' fees.

Among the opening commissions at present in operation is one extending the Boulevard above One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street. The Commissioners—John McClave, William A. Seaver, and W. C. Traphagen—have called meetings of the property-owners interested, to be held on the 18th and 19th inst., at the office of the Corporation Counsel, when the following questions will be discussed: 1. The present actual value of the property to be acquired; 2. The area of land benefited by the improvement; 3. The proportion, if any, of the expense of extension which should be assessed on the Municipality. The Commissioners are already in possession of the surveyor's map, and have commenced their work. The importance of it may be judged from the fact that the value of the property they will acquire is nearly $2,000,000. This Commission has inaugurated a new system of arriving at the value of the land intended to be taken. At the suggestion of Mr. McClave, whose experience in real estate operations is wide and various, property owners will be asked to come forward and prove the value of their land; and if they produce the evidence of experts, these experts will be required to appear, that the Commissioners may personally examine them on the grounds on which they have based their calculations. By this means the services of "appraisers" to the Commission will be done away with, or rather the appraisers will be paid by the property owners. This system of appointing appraisers by street-opening commissions has been one of the many methods of extracting money under the guise of items. Even in the Commission appointed to take the little triangle at the junction of Sixty-sixth-street and the Boulevard—a piece of land which could be valued on sight by any one conversant with prices of real estate—three appraisers were appointed, and their services cost nearly $150. Mr. Wm. R. Martin was one of the three Commissioners, and he states that by the law he was only entitled to $10 for several days' work. The construction of the law, allowing only thirty cents per lineal foot, in this particular case made the compensation inadequate to the Commissioners. The bill, however, footed up in the end about $4,000, not $1,800, as has been stated. The fee of the surveyor was $900; and there was a special advertisement (in addition to the ordinary advertising) of $1,000. The charges were, as Mr. Martin claims, much less than those of previous commissions, But the charges of previous commissions are at this time the object of popular indignation, from their palpable and barefaced fraud.

Commissioners of Public Instruction.

At the meeting of the Commissioners of Public Instruction yesterday, a communication was received from the Mayor announcing the appointment of R. J. Beardslee as Commissioner, *vice* Judge Van Vorst resigned, and a protest from the Trustees of the Seventh Ward against expending moneys for the repairs of School building No. 2, and asking the Board to erect a new building, as the growing attendance requires such measure.

The report of the Superintendent for November showed that 454 classes were examined, of which 264 were found excellent, 170 good, 19 fair, and one bad. In all the classes but 10 the discipline was found to be creditable. The number of pupils on the register was, on the 1st of December, 101,304.

Dr. Hugh Williamson was appointed Professor of Latin at the Ewing High School, in place of Prof. Burnett, at $6 per night. A recommendation of the Committee on Normal School, that the salaries of Profs. Schlegel, Redfield, and Gillett be increased $500, was laid over.

The Committee on Studies reported in favor of appointing an Assistant Superintendent to superintend instruction in vocal music. Laid over.

Commissioner Holland, from the Special Committee, reported a preamble and series of resolutions on the death of Horace Greeley, which were adopted unanimously. It was resolved to extend the Christmas vacations to Monday, Jan. 6.

Salary of the Clerk of Board of Supervisors.

A motion for a mandamus was made yesterday, in Supreme Court, Chambers, to compel the Board of Audit to allow to Joseph B. Young, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, salary at the additional rate of $2,500 per annum, as granted by resolution of the Board of Supervisors. The defense is, that the act under which the Board of Supervisors acted in making the increase, came under the constitutional objection, that it was contained in an act passed for a different purpose (the Tax Levy,) and not included in its title.

Decision reserved.

ITALY.

The Land and the People in the Present.

The Press and the Nation's Prospects—Partisans of Universal Suffrage—Popular Religious Sentiment—Patriotism Against the Church.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Tuesday, Nov. 12, 1872.

Certain journals here are sounding the alarm of a European reaction. The sensible view is taken that the only security for Italy is in being strong on her own account, and giving up the habit of leaning upon powerful foreign neighbors—a habit in the past too much indulged. A new element of weakness has recently been introduced by the aspirations after power of a certain party, using as an instrument for obtaining it an agitation for a great extension of the franchise, or, as it is commonly phrased, "universal suffrage." The time for the general meeting in the Colosseum of delegates from all Italy is near, and some timid people are looking forward to a sort of "Dorr rebellion." To these weak brethren nothing else is in prospect but a procession marching to the door of the Parliament House, demanding the concession of one does not know what new and before unheard-of privileges. The clerical party see a ray of hope gleaming out of this abyss of democratic darkness. These insist that the Italians are soon to upset the dish, after feasting for ten years upon the nice fry of liberty and national unity. In a week from this the Deputies are to come together, and the war upon the Roman convent system is to begin. Nothing is yet clear as to what is to be the result. The King's Cabinet has in this question a more difficult part to play than at any time before since it assumed power. A semi-official organ speaks of the coming discussion as a "great Parliamentary battle, from which the party of the Opposition hopes to come out victorious."

POPULAR RELIGIOUS SENTIMENT.

It used to be supposed that among the Catholic populations of the world the people of Italy had the right to be reckoned the first in devotion to the Papacy and the dogmas of the Roman Catholic faith. No such superstitious reverence for church rites and ceremonies, saints, images, holy-water, candle-burning, processions, and pilgrimages, could be found in any other country except Spain. But the past twenty years has changed all that, and it will surprise many to learn that the inquiry is now beginning to be made among serious-minded patriots and politicians of honest intentions, what means can be used to take the people out of their present condition of indifference to religious institutions and bring them back to a reasonable form of Christian faith. In the country districts, where the parish priests still form the centre of the simple rustic society, the confiding trust of the people is not so much disturbed. But in all the cities and considerable centres of population, the young men are growing up, if not in impiety, at least with no systematic attention to religious duties. When the mass is going forward on days of festa, the church is made a place to which the well-dressed portion of the youth of the city resort, for no other purpose than to indulge their love-dreams and enjoy an opportunity of gazing upon the objects of their profane idolatry. If you talk with a young man about his religious views and feelings, the reply will be, in nine cases out of ten, *cosa m'importano gli affari della chiesa?*—what do religious matters signify to me? The great mass of the republicans, and the party of Garibaldi are in this condition. The great patriotic leader has cried out again and again to his followers, "Have nothing to do with the priests!" and the injunction has been followed. These are only able to see in the priestly party those who have opposed the union of Italy, and used their influence to keep the country under a foreign yoke. While the doctrines of the advanced party have helped to destroy in the popular mind the religious faith in which the people have been trained, no substitute has been offered or yet found. We can, at least, see that the sentiment of love of country has been developed almost to a passion, and so far as it can, this worship of *La Patria* has taken the place of the reverence lost for the teachings of the Church. It is, no doubt, cruel to destroy in the uninstructed mind the simple faith founded upon no matter how irrational a system, which has been the only support and source of consolation in poverty and affliction and a hopeless social inferiority. From all we can learn, the religion of the ancient Romans was quite as much that of a fanatical patriotism as of a superstitious worship of the gods. We see something like it in our time in the French nation. When Monsignor Dupanloup was, several months back, making his appeal to M. Thiers, and the French Assembly to resolve upon some form of intervention in favor of the Papacy, we witnessed a characteristic result. The head of the French State, in an earnest and solemn speech, told the ecclesiastical party that however much the Government might be disposed to do something to help the Pope, and put back the Italian cause, France was not in condition to do it. Brought to the brink of ruin by a blundering war, the first duty of the country was to itself, and the Pope and the interests of the Church in Italy must take care of themselves. It was equivalent to saying, "If it is a question of life and death to the temporal power, it is also a question of life and death for France, and in such a dilemma no true Frenchman can hesitate in his choice. If we are to choose whether France or the Papacy shall perish, the Papacy may go down, but France must live." Mgr. Dupanloup bowed his head in submission for his party, and we have heard nothing more from that source about intervention in Italian affairs.

A COUNTRYMAN'S ADVICE.

Dr. Pantaleoni, a distinguished Roman patriot, well known among foreign visitors to Rome, has written an article in the last number of the *Nova Antologia*, which has attracted considerable attention. The leading idea set forth in the article is this of the error of Italian public feeling or opinion in allowing the religious sentiment or principle to go to decay. The Government is severely blamed for the part it has taken in the work. The argument is that both the State and Italian society are weakened by present tendencies. There is not room here to go into an examination of the whole ground. But it is sufficient to say that there are indications of a growing desire to bring the present revolutionary movement to an end, and give a positive direction, in a true and healthful sense, to the religious education of the country. The writer has been a sufferer in the Italian cause, having been banished from his native city of Rome by the Papal authority, for his liberal sentiments. In looking into the future of his country, Dr. Pantaleoni is less an optimist than a pessimist. There are those who see that the principal peril to Italy is from without, and to come from a war, sooner or later, with France. This prescient observer finds the great danger within.

TIDINGS FROM AMERICA.

Since the close of the war, nothing has given us such a shock as the intelligence which has just reached us of the terrible fire in Boston. People in this part of the world hear of these awful disasters in America with amazement, and find nothing in their history to be compared with them since the devastations by fire and sword in the destruction of the Roman Empire. The inquiry is constantly recurring, Is there no possible way of putting a check upon this awful scourge, which falls not less frequently than formerly upon our cities? Cannot a lesson be taken from Italian modes of construction? Here, capital invested in houses and commercial magazines is an investment for all time; for losses to any considerable amount by the agency of fire are almost unknown. Structures raised two, three, and four hundred years ago, remain exposed only to the decay which comes from the slow wear of the elements. Very little of combustible material is allowed to enter into construction, and no vast masses of merchandise are ever stored within a single encompassing wall. The partitions are two and three times as thick as those introduced into American buildings, and solid vaults of brick and stone are made to do the thorough work of hindering the progress of fire from one story to another—this from the lack of an abundance of iron, found in such quantities with us. It would be a benefaction to our communities and to Italian workmen, to organize an immigration, on a considerable scale, of Italian wall and vault builders to our country. No better mechanics in this line of work need be looked for anywhere, and with most benefit to themselves, as well as to us, they might exchange their slender pay here of two or three francs per day for such remuneration as is made in our cities to good workmen. The dawdling inactivity which is here stimulated by no hope of a better condition, would be quickened into usefulness by adequate reward offered in America and the pushing and energetic action of American managers of affairs. The matter is worth the attention of our master mechanics; and directors of insurance companies and property-holders will learn, by a new system of practice, that an ounce of prevention is worth a thousand pounds of cure.

ANGELICO.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 29.—*Pickerskill, Survivor, &c., vs. Lahens et al.* Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York.—This is a suit in equity on a joint bond made by Lahens as principal and one Laforge as surety, conditioned to pay all moneys which might be recovered in a certain suit, or the collection of which might be stayed by the issuing of an injunction therein. The suit was upon certain notes which Lahens had indorsed in the name of his firm, as alleged, without consideration, and was brought against all the members of the firm. By the law of New-York, when this action on the notes was commenced, and when the bonds were given, there could have been no recovery in the action without establishing the original liability of all the defendants therein; but before the trial of the case the law was changed so that there could be recovery against any one of the defendants. Under the change of the law the case resulted in a judgment against Lahens only, and the question is whether Laforge or his executor is liable as the surety of Lahens alone, under the change of the law, during the pendency of the action. The Court below dismissed the bill, holding that the bond being joint, and not several, there could be no recovery against the Laforge estate, and that the change in the New-York law could not alter the liability of Laforge as surety on a bond executed prior to the enactment. It is here argued in support of the appeal that the prohibition against laws impairing the obligation of contracts has never been understood to embrace laws that relate merely to the remedy for their enforcement, and that, in legal intendment, both Lahens and Laforge must be regarded as principals on this bond, so far as the rights of the plaintiffs are concerned. In the case of statutory obligations of this character, it is the intention of the law, and not the intention of the party, that ought to control. The law requires the bond to be given for the protection and indemnity of the parties against whom the relief is sought and whose rights are imperiled by its being granted, and the law requires that sureties shall be given for the better security of the plaintiff. It is not a question of contract. The plaintiff has no election to accept or to refuse to accept the bond. The only right he has in the premises is to require that the sureties shall justify as required by the statute. The intention of the law was that the property of the principal, and of the surety should stand charged with the liability assumed in favor of the plaintiffs, and so it should be construed.

T. J. Glover, F. H. Dykers, and Francis Kernan, for appellees; W. W. Macfarland for appellants.

DECISIONS.

No. 58.—*United States vs. Cooke.*—Certificate of Division from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of Ohio.—The defendant was indicted at the October Term of 1864, for embezzlement of funds held by him as Pay-master in the Army, the indictment charging acts of embezzlement at certain times in May, July, September, and October, 1862. Demurrer was interposed to the counts so charging, on the ground that more than two years had elapsed since the commission of the offense charged. On the questions whether he could demur to the counts, whether he was liable to indictment, and whether the statute of limitations was applicable, the Court were divided in opinion, and the case was certified here, where it is held that he cannot take exception to the counts in the indictment by demurrer; that he is liable to be prosecuted, convicted, and punished under the counts, and that the thirty-second section of the Crimes act contains the only limitation applicable to the charge, but it cannot be made available by demurrer to the indictment. Mr. Justice Clifford delivered the opinion.

No. 36.—*Hedrick vs. Hughes.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the District of Missouri.—This was a contest concerning a quarter section of land in Howard County, Missouri. The judgment below was for the defendant, who is the vendee of parties claiming title by patent from the Government, and who has been personally in possession since 1839, and has materially improved the property. The Court regarded the long and undisturbed possession of the defendant as conclusive of his rights and as a bar to the action. This Court takes the same view and affirms the judgment. Mr. Justice Bradley delivered the opinion.

No. 60.—*Dillon vs. United States.*—Appeal from the Court of Claims; and No. 61.—*Home Insurance Company vs. Huebberger et al.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois.—The Chief-Justice announced the affirmance of the judgments in these cases, no opinion being written in either of them.

Starr et al. vs. City of Salem.—Error to the Circuit Court for the District of Massachusetts.—Dismissed.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—Flour steady. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1 Spring, $1 20; No. 2 do., $1 11¼, spot; $1 12¾, January; No. 3 do., $1 00½@$1 02; Rejected, 91c.@92c. Corn firm; No. 2 Mixed, 31c.@31¼c., spot; 31¾c., January; Rejected, 28c. Oats quiet and a shade lower; No. 2 at 25c.@25¼c.; Rejected at 23c.@23¼c. Rye firm and scarce; No. 2 at 61c.@61½c. Barley quiet and unchanged; No. 2 Fall, 60½c. Pork steady at $11 25@$11 50. Lard in fair demand; sales at $7 10@$7 12½ Ꝑ cwt., spot. Green Hams—Demand good at full prices; sales at 6⅞c.@7¼c., according to weight. Green Rough Sides, loose, sold at 5¼c. Bulk Meats quiet and unchanged; sales Shoulders, boxed, 4c.; Bellies, loose, 6¼c. Whisky steady at 89c. Receipts—7,000 bbls. Flour, 64,000 bushels Wheat, 31,000 bushels Corn, 36,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 19,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—5,000 bbls. Flour, 19,000 bushels Wheat, 7,000 bushels Corn, 22,000 bushels Oats, 1,600 bushels Rye, 25,000 bushels Barley.

BUFFALO, Dec. 11.—Lake Imports—Flour, 5,700 bbls.; Wheat, 6,280 bushels; Corn, 32,400 bushels; Oats, 38,500 bushels; Barley, 1,800 bushels; Rye, 800 bushels. Rail Shipments—Wheat, 10,800 bushels; Corn, 34,650 bushels; Oats, 38,500 bushels; Rye, 800 bushels; Barley, 800 bushels. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $7@$7 25; Bakers', $7@$7 50; Amber, $8 50@$8 75; White, $8 75@$9 50; Wheat firm, with better inquiry; sales, 5,000 bushels Milwaukee No. 2 Spring at $1 40; 1,000 bushels Green Bay Spring at $1 45; 2,000 bushels White Michigan at $1 80. Corn steady; sales, 10,000 bushels No. 2, in car lots, at 50c. Oats dull; No. 2 Western held at 40c.; No. 2 Toledo at 42c. Barley quiet; Canada, 90c.@95c.; Western, 83c.@88c.; State, 75c. Barley-malt easy; Prime White Winter, $1 15@$1 20; Canada, $1 25. Balance unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 11.—Flour—Only a local trade. Wheat—Spring, no market, and only a few small sample lots of Winter sold. Corn dull and unchanged; No. 2 Mixed, 30c. at East St. Louis, on the track. Oats dull and unchanged; No. 2, 25c., on track and in warehouse. Barley dull and unchanged; sample lots of Iowa at 70c.@90c. Rye—No sales. Whisky firm at 92c. Pork dull; order lots at $12 25. Dry-salted Meats—Small business; loose Clear Rib Sides, 5¾c. Green Meats quiet; Clear Sides from the block, 5½c. Bacon—No sales. Lard in good demand for future delivery; sales of prime Steam at 7c., December, mostly delivered at Kansas City and St. Joseph. Live Hogs firm at $3 60@$3 85, mostly at $3 65@$3 75. Cattle unchanged at $3@$6 for fair to extra. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 8,000 bushels Wheat, 8,000 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Barley, 10,000 Hogs.

OSWEGO, Dec. 11.—Flour dull and unchanged; sales, 1,400 bbls., at $8@$8 25 for No. 1 Spring; $9@$9 25 for Amber Winter; $9 75 for White Winter; $10 50 for Double Extra. Wheat firm; sales, 3,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 63; 800 bushels do. at $1 60. Corn firm; sales, 1,000 bushels at 58c.; 500 bushels at 60c. Barley nominal; $1 03@$1 06 for Bay Quinte. Corn-meal, $1 25 for Bolted; $1 24 for Unbolted, Ꝑ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $20; Shipstuffs, $21; Middlings, $22, Ꝑ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour to Philadelphia, 76c.; to Boston, 72c.; to New-York, 62c., and to Albany, 54c.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 11.—Flour unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and firm; No. 2, $1 55. Corn unchanged. Rye in fair demand, and advanced to 72c.@75c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Barley dull and unchanged. Butter steady. Provisions stronger. Pork nominally unchanged. Lard active and higher; Steam held 7¼c., 7½c. bid; Kettle, 7½c., with sales. Bulk Meats firm and unchanged. Bacon—shoulders, 5c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8¼c.; Clear Sides, 8¼c.@8⅜c. Green Meats firmer; Shoulders, $3 40 Ꝑ cwt.; Rib Sides, $5 Ꝑ cwt.; Hams, 6¼c.@8¼c. Live Hogs firm at $3 75@$3 95; bulk of sales at $3 80@$3 90. Whisky firm at 88c.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 11.—Flour firm and unchanged. Grain quiet. Provisions active and strong. Pork, $12 50. Bacon—Shoulders, 5c.; Sides, 8¼c.@8⅜c., packed, for New. Hams—Sugar-cured, 13c.@13½c. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 3⅞c.; Clear Rib Sides, 5⅞c.@6c.; Clear Sides, 6⅛c.@6¼c. for round lots, loose. Lard, 7¼c.@8¼c. for choice Leaf. Green Meats—Shoulders, 3¼c.; Clear Ribs, 5¼c.; Clear Sides, 6c. Hams from block, 7¼c., cash. Live Hogs firm at $3 85@$4 10; receipts, 4,800. Whisky steady at 88c.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 11.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1 19; No. 2, $1 11¼. Corn steady; No. 2 Mixed, 30c. Oats in fair demand and firm; No. 2, 26¼c. Rye steady; No. 1, 61½c. Barley active and higher; No. 2 Fall, 65c. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 26,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—10,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Barley.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 11.—Flour in fair demand and firm. Wheat dull, but stronger; No. 1 Winter Red, $1 66; No. 2 Winter Red, $1 55. Corn quiet and unchanged; High Mixed, 47c.; Low Mixed, 46c.; Yellow, 48c. Oats in light request; No. 1, 37c.; No. 2, 35c. Petroleum steady and unchanged.

DETROIT, Dec. 11.—Wheat active and higher; Extra, $1 79; No. 1 White, $1 69½; Amber Michigan, $1 58. Corn dull and declined to 40½c. Oats in good demand at 34c. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 7,000 bushels Wheat.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 11.—Cotton in good demand; Middling, 19½c.@19¾c.; Low Middling, 18¾c.@18⅞c.; net receipts, 5,120 bales; gross, 6,111 bales; exports to the Continent, 3,666 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; last evening, 7,500 bales; stock, 154,013 bales.

GALVESTON, Dec. 11.—Cotton in good demand; offerings very light; Good Ordinary, 16¾c.; net receipts, 1,428 bales; exports to Great Britain, 850 bales; coastwise, 253 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 65,925 bales.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 11.—Cotton firm; Middlings, 18¾c.@18⅞c.; net receipts, 3,661 bales; exports to the Continent, 1,881 bales; coastwise, 1,371 bales; sales, 2,638 bales; stock, 82,366 bales.

MOBILE, Dec. 11.—Cotton firm; Good Ordinary, 17½c.; Middling, 18¾c.; net receipts, 1,409 bales; exports, coastwise, 761 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 43,970 bales.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 11.—Cotton firm; Middling, 18⅞c.; net receipts, 2,495 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,092 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 37,359 bales.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 11.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

500	Pacific Mail	79¾	700	Pacific Mail	77¾
700	do	80	600	do	77⅝
500	do.....c.	80	1400	do	77¾
500	do	79¾	500	do.....c.	77¾
300	do	79¾	2500	Western Union	77¼
200	do	79½	200	do.....c.	77¾
600	do	79	200	do	77⅝
400	do	78¾	300	do.....b3.	77⅝
600	do	78⅞	300	do	77½
300	do	79	100	do.....c.	77½
400	do	78¾	100	do.....s3.	77½
300	do	78⅝	200	do	77⅝
400	do	78⅝	1500	do	77¾
100	do	78⅝	300	do	77¾
1200	do	78¾	1000	do	78
100	do.....c.	78¾	100	Lake Shore.....c.	94⅛
200	do	78⅞	200	do.....c.	94⅛
800	do	78¾	900	do	94¼
100	do.....c.	78⅝	200	do	94⅜
200	do	78⅝	100	N. Y. C. & Hud	96⅜
300	do.....s3.	78	100	do.....b3.	96⅜
1100	do	78⅝	400	Erie Railroad	52⅛
1000	do	78⅜	300	do	52⅝
100	do.....c.	78⅛	100	C. C. & I. C	35⅛
300	do	78⅛	100	Union Pacific..s3.	37⅛
200	do.....c.	78	100	do.....b30.	38
400	do	78	100	do	37¾
200	do	77⅞	100	Rock Island	113⅛
200	do.....c.	77¾	200	do	113
600	do	77⅞	300	do.....c.	113
100	do	77⅝	400	Bos., H. & E	8¾
500	do.....c.	77½	100	do.....b3.	8½
200	do	77⅝	1700	do	8½
200	do	77⅝	300	do	8⅝
100	do	77½	100	Tol. & Wabash	70⅛
700	do	77½	500	do	70
1900	do	77⅝	300	Han. & St. Jo	44
400	do	77¾	100	do	43¾
100	do	78	100	do	44
1300	do	77⅞	100	Ohio & Miss....c.	47⅛
300	do	77⅞	100	do	47⅛
1500	do	78	900	do	47⅜
100	do.....c.	78	200	do.....c.	47⅜
500	do.....s3.	77¾	1300	do	47⅜

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10¼ A. M.

$25,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	117⅜	$5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65	113⅜
10,000	do.....s3.	117⅜	5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	116⅛
5,000	U.S.5-20C.,'64.s3.	113¼	5,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	109⅜

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$27,000	Tenn. 6s, old	81	200	U. S. Ex.....b. c.	81⅜
5,000	do	81¼	50	N. Y. C. & Hud	96⅜
10,000	do	81½	400	do..bet. call.	96⅛
10,000	do...b. c. b30.	82	400	do.....s3.	96
4,000	Tenn. 6s, new	81¾	200	do.....c.	96
1,000	do	81½	100	do	96
12,000	do	82	1000	Pacific Mail	77⅛
1,000	N. Car. 6s, old	24½	500	do	77⅝
10,000	S. Car. 6s, new, Jan. & July	24	100	do	77¼
			300	do..bet. call.	77⅝
5,583	Va. 6s, Def	15⅝	500	do	77⅞
22,000	Va. 6s, Con	56	600	do	77¾
5,000	Missouri 6s	94¾	500	do	77¾
2,000	Long Dock Bds.	[illegible]	600	do	77¾
1,000	Cen. Pac. G. B.	101¼	1100	do	77¼
5,000	Un. Pac. 1st	89⅜	100	do	77⅝
9,000	do	90	100	do	77¾
1,000	Un. Pac. 7s, L.G.	78½	1000	do	78
2,000	do	78⅝	200	do.....c.	78
3,000	Tol., P. & W. 1st, West. Div.	88⅜	1700	do	78⅜
			300	do	78⅜
15,000	C. & N. W. Con.	90	200	do	78⅜
2,000	H.&St.J.8s, C'v.	92	1700	do	78⅜
2,000	Chi. & Alt. 1st	104	100	do	78⅜
20,000	Ohio & M. 2d	85	2200	do	78⅜
3,000	C.,C. & I. C. 1st.	88	500	do	78⅜
1,000	B., H. & E. 1st.c.	42⅜	2100	do	78⅜
1,000	B., C.R.&M. 1st.	88	1600	do.....s3.	78⅜
10,000	Pac.R.of Mo.1st.	87⅜	1700	do	78⅜
5,000	St. L.J. &C. 1st.	91	500	do.....c.	78⅜
1,000	W. U. Tel. 7s	95	300	do	78⅜
9	Bank of N. Y.	133	300	do	78⅜
100	New C. Coal..b. c.	47⅜	800	do	79
100	do.....s3.	47⅜	700	do	79⅛
500	Quicksilver....b3.	48⅜	600	do	79
100	Quicksilver Pf.	55¼	100	O. & M.Pf..b.c.b3.	74
100	Mar. L. & M'g	17	1100	Erie.....bet. call.	52⅝
200	West. Un.b.c...c.	78	100	do	52⅝
1000	do	78	200	do.....s3.	52¾
1500	do	78⅛	200	do.....c.	52⅝
300	do.....c.	78⅛	1000	Un. Pac.....b. c.	37⅜
800	do	78¼	100	do.....b30.	38
400	do	78⅜	30	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	91
1500	do	78⅜	300	do..bet. call.	91⅛
1000	do	78⅜	300	do.....b30.	91½
1500	do	78⅜	100	do.....b30.	91⅜
1600	do	78⅞	100	do	91
700	do	79	100	Chi. & R. I...b. c.	113¼
400	do.....c.	78⅜	100	do.....c.	113¼
900	do	78¾	100	do	113⅜
4000	do	79	100	do.....c.	113⅜
300	do	78⅞	100	do.....s3.	113⅜
200	do	78¾	600	do	113⅜
400	do	78⅞	100	do	113⅜
100	do.....c.	78⅞	100	do	113⅜
100	do.....b3.	78⅜	200	Mil. & St. P..b. c.	53⅜
200	do.....s3.	78⅜	100	Mil.&St. P. Pf.b.c.	76⅝
300	do	78⅜	200	Del., Lack. & W.	94⅛
800	do	78⅞	30	do..bet. call.	94
1100	do	78⅜	100	Miss., K. & T.b. c.	42
100	do	78⅜	200	B., H. & E.....b. c.	8⅜
100	do.....s3.	78¼	100	do.....b3.	8⅜
100	do	78⅜	400	do.....b3.	8⅜
200	do	78⅜	200	do	8⅜
4700	do	78⅜	1100	do	8⅛
100	do.....s3.	78⅜	100	do.....s3.	8⅜
1000	do	78⅜	1100	do.....b3.	8⅜
100	do	78⅜	200	do.....c.	8⅜
100	do.....c.	78⅜	100	do.....b20.	8¼
700	do	78⅜	100	do.....b15.	8¼
300	do.....c.	78⅜	200	T., Wab. & W.b.c.	70⅛
300	do	78⅜	100	do	70
400	do	78⅜	400	M. & C. 1st.Pf.b.c.	27
100	Am. M.Union Ex.	67⅛	600	do	27
50	do..bet. call.	67⅛	100	H. & St. Jos..b. c.	43⅜
500	L. S. & M. So.b. c.	94⅜	100	do	42⅞
100	do.....b3.	94⅜	200	do	42⅛
1100	do	94⅜	100	do	42⅛
200	do.....b3.	94⅜	100	do	42⅛
200	do.....c.	94⅜	200	do	42⅛
500	do	94⅜	50	Ohio & Miss.	47⅛
200	do	94⅜	600	do.....b. c.b3.	47⅛
100	do.....b3.	94⅜	100	do.....s3.	47⅜
500	Cl. & Pitt. Gd.b.c.	88	100	do.....c.	47⅛
3	H. & St. J. Pf.b.c.	62⅜	500	do	47⅛
100	N. J. Southern	26⅛	100	C., C. & I. C..b. c.	35⅛

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12¼ AND 2¼ P. M.

$10,000	U.S.5-20c.,'65,n. b.c. c.	115⅝	$13,000	U. S. 5-20 c., '67	116⅛
			20,000	U. S. 10-40 c.	109½
5,000	do	115⅜	10,000	U. S. 5s, c., '81	111

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12½ O'CLOCK.

300	Western Un...b3.	78⅜	500	Bos. H. & E...b30.	9
300	do	78⅜	1200	do.....b3.	9
100	do.....c.	78⅜	100	do	9
600	do	78⅜	100	Han. & St. Jo...s3.	42½
600	do	78⅜	100	do	42½
200	do	78¼	300	do	42⅝
300	Pacific Mail	79	100	do	42⅝
100	do	79⅛	200	do	43
200	do	79	100	do	43⅛
2200	do	78⅞	1000	do	44
100	do	78⅞	100	do	44⅛
500	do.....s3.	78⅞	100	do.....c.	44⅛
400	do	79	100	do.....b3.	45
200	do	78⅞	200	do	45
400	do.....s3.	78⅞	100	do	44⅜
1200	do	78⅞	1200	do	44⅛
600	do	78⅞	100	Han.&St.Jo. Pf.	66⅛
100	Tol. & Wab.....s3.	70	100	Rock Island	113⅛
100	do.....c.	70	400	do	113⅛
100	Bos., H. & E...b3.	8¼	100	do.....s3.	113⅜
500	do	8¼	100	Ohio & Miss.	47⅛
400	do.....b3.	8⅞	800	do	47⅜
900	do	8⅞	500	C. C. & I. C.	34⅞

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$4,000	Tenn. 6s, old	82⅛	100	Harlem R.	117
2,000	Tenn. 6s, new	82⅝	57	C.,C.,C. & I. R.	90⅛
5,000	B.,H. & E., 1st	42⅜	300	L. S. & M.S.R.b.c.	94⅛
30,000	H. & St. Jo. 8s, conv.....b. c.	93	300	do	94⅜
			100	N. J. Central R.	102
1,000	do	93⅛	600	C. & R. I. R..b. c.	113⅜
100	N. C. Coal Co...b.c.	47⅛	200	do.....c.	113⅜
500	West. U. Tel...b.c.	78⅜	100	M. & St. P. Pf.	77
1800	do	78⅜	200	do.....b.c.	77
1700	do	78⅜	200	N. Y. C. & Hud. River R...b. c.	96⅛
200	do.....b3.	78⅜			
1800	do	78⅜	500	Erie Railroad.b.c.c.	52⅝
900	do	78⅞	7	Am. M. Union Ex.	68
700	do.....b3.	78⅞	130	Del.,Lack.& W.	94
400	do	78⅜	200	Tol., W. & W..b.c.	70⅛
300	Pacific Mail.....s3	78⅞	300	do	70⅛
200	do.....b. c.	78⅞	100	do	70⅜
2500	do	79	200	H. & St. Jo.....b.c.	44⅛
1200	do	79⅛	100	do.....c.	44⅛
400	do.....b3.	79⅛	300	do	45
900	do	79⅛	200	do	45⅛
1500	do	79⅜	100	do	45⅜
1200	do	79⅛	100	do.....c.	45⅜
200	do	79⅛	500	do	46
800	do	79⅞	100	do.....c.	46
400	do	79⅜	700	do	46⅛
1000	do	79⅛	100	H. & St. Jo. Pf.b.c.	68
100	do.....c.	79⅛	100	do	68⅛
300	do	79⅛	1000	do	69
100	do.....c.	79⅛	200	do.....b60.	70
400	do	79⅛	600	do	69⅛
200	do	79⅜	200	Boston, H. & Erie.	9
300	do	79⅛	200	do.....b.c.	9
300	do	79⅜	1000	do	9⅛
200	do	79⅛	200	St. Louis & I. M.	97
400	do	79⅛	200	Ohio & Miss...b.c.	47⅜
400	do	79			

SALES FROM 2½ TO 4 P. M.

$35,000	Tenn. 6s, new	82½	100	Un. Pacific....b15.	37⅞
500	Consolidated Coal.	47	100	do	37¾
100	Western Union...c.	78⅜	100	Tol. & Wab.....b3.	70⅜
800	do	78⅜	800	do	70⅜
700	do	78⅞	800	do.....b3.	70⅛
100	do.....b3.	78⅞	300	do	70⅜
400	do	78⅜	200	do.....b3.	70⅜
500	do	78⅝	1100	do	70⅜
1000	do	78⅝	100	do.....b2.	70⅜
500	do	78⅞	100	do	70⅛
300	do	78⅜	500	do	70⅛
800	Quicksilver	48⅛	200	do.....b3.	70⅛
500	U. S. Express	81⅛	200	do	70⅜
100	Am. M. U. Exp.	67⅛	200	do	70⅜
300	Pacific Mail	79⅛	600	do	71
1400	do	79	500	do	71⅛
300	do	78⅞	200	do.....b3.	71
200	do	78⅞	100	do	70⅞
700	do	78⅞	200	do	71
200	do.....u. r.	78⅞	200	do	71⅛
100	do	78⅞	100	do	71⅜
500	do	79	400	do	71⅜
500	do	79⅛	100	do	71⅜
500	do	79⅛	600	do.....b3.	71⅛
2000	do	79⅛	100	do.....b4.	71⅛
200	do	79⅛	300	do	71⅛
200	do	79⅛	300	North-western	87⅛
400	do	79	100	do	87
300	do	78⅞	200	Rock Island	113⅛
100	do	78⅞	200	do	113⅛
100	do	78⅜	100	St. Paul	53⅜
500	do	78⅞	100	do.....b15.	54
200	do	78⅞	200	do	53⅛
700	do	78⅞	100	St. Paul Pref.	[illegible]
800	do	79	100	Del., L. & West.	94
300	do	78⅞	500	Han. & St Joseph.	46⅛
800	do	78⅞	300	do	46⅛
600	do	79	500	do	47
500	do	79⅛	200	do	47⅛
1100	do	79⅛	1000	do	47
1600	do	79⅛	100	do	46⅞
3100	do	79⅛	200	do	46⅛
100	do.....b10.	80	100	do	46⅞
200	do.....b3.	79⅛	500	do	46⅞
100	do	79⅛	500	do	46⅞
200	Atlantic Mail	14	100	Han. & St. J. Pf.	69
200	do	13⅛	300	do	68
200	do	13⅛	100	do	68⅛
100	N. Y. C. & Hud.	96⅛	100	do	68⅛
300	do.....b3.	96⅛	100	Pacific R. of Mo.	55
100	Harlem Railroad	117⅛	200	B., H. & Erie	9⅛
200	Erie Railroad..b3.	52⅛	500	do	9⅛
300	do	52⅛	100	do.....c.	9⅛
300	do	52⅞	200	do	9⅛
400	do	52⅞	100	do.....s3.	9
100	do.....b4.	52⅛	200	do	9
200	do.....b3.	52⅛	200	do.....b3.	9⅛
400	do	52⅝	500	do.....b30.	9⅛
100	Lake Shore....b3.	94⅛	400	do	9⅛
600	do	94⅛	100	do	9
100	do.....s3.	94⅛	600	Ohio & Miss...b3.	47⅛
100	do.....b3.	94⅛	100	do	47⅛
600	do	94⅛	100	do	47
100	do.....b3.	94⅛	200	do	47⅛
400	do.....s3.	94⅛	100	do.....b3.	47⅛
100	do	94⅛	200	C., C. & I. C.	35
100	do.....b3.	94⅛	100	do	35⅛

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 11—P. M.

The rate of Exchange on London was further advanced by the leading Bankers, today, to 108⅝@108¾ Ꝑ cent. This movement, and less pressure to sell Gold, induced a recovery in the price of Gold from 112⅜@112½ Ꝑ cent., as at the close of business last night, to 112¾@112⅞ Ꝑ cent. The Public Funds partially improved with the recovery in Gold and the higher rate of Exchange, and the 5-20s of 1867 closed at 116⅞ Ꝑ cent. The whole offerings to the Sinking Fund of United States 5-20s amounted to only $666,950, and these were declined by the Secretary of the Treasury as above the price of Gold at the hour of award. The Treasury will sell $1,000,000 Gold to-morrow.

Money continued in sharp demand among the Brokers at 7 Ꝑ cent., with a small bonus added in many instances, but the question being one of price, there was no want of supply at the close of Bank hours.

The Stock Exchange is generally better than yesterday. There is a further rise in Tennessee Bonds of 1@1½ Ꝑ cent., and 1 Ꝑ cent. in Virginia Consolidated Bonds. The Pacific and other Railroad Mortgages are in fair demand, sales of Union Pacific Firsts at 90 Ꝑ cent. In the Railroad, Telegraph, and Pacific Mail Stocks the speculation was spirited, and the transactions in Telegraph and Pacific Mail very large. The Telegraph sold up to 78½ Ꝑ cent. The sales of Pacific Mail ranged 79½@80; then 78@77½@77¼, and again in the Afternoon, at 79½@79 Ꝑ cent. The Wabash Stock advanced to 71½@71¾. Rock Island recovered part of the decline of yesterday, and there was rather a bullish feeling in Lake Shore, New-York Central, Ohios, &c. The Hannibal and St. Joseph Stocks moved up 2½@3 Ꝑ cent. on Tuesday's advance. At the close of the Hall of the Exchange, at 4 o'clock P. M., the following quotations were made as compared with Tuesday night. The general speculation had a firm look:

Closing Quotations—DEC. 11.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States New 5s	111¼	111¼
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	113¾	113⅞
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	116¾	116⅞
American Gold	112½	112⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	108¼	108⅝
N. Y. Central and Hudson	95⅞	96⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	113⅛	113⅜
North-west Common	87⅛	87⅛
Pacific Mail	79¼	79¼
St. Paul Preferred	77	77
St. Paul Common	53⅞	53½
Ohio and Mississippi	47	47⅛
Western Union Telegraph	77½	78½
Erie	52⅛	52⅛
Union Pacific	37⅞	37⅞
Lake Shore	94⅛	94⅛
C., C., and Indiana Central	35⅛	35⅛
Toledo and Wabash	69½	71½
North-west Preferred	91⅛	91⅛
Hannibal and St. Joseph	43½	46½

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1872.

Gold receipts	$424,554 06
Gold payments	1,316,126 31
Gold balance	44,458,910 92
Currency receipts	391,232 55
Currency payments	309,461 59
Currency balance	22,622,307 23
Canceled gold certificates sent to Washington	880,000 00
Customs	343,000 00

The last prices for the various Public Funds of the United States are as follows:

6 Ꝑ cent. reg., '81	113⅝	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	115⅝
6 Ꝑ cent. coup., '81	117⅛	5-20 reg., '67	112⅛
5-20 reg., '62	113⅜	5-20 coup., '67	116⅞
5-20 coup., '62	113⅜	5-20 reg., '68	112⅛
5-20 reg., '64	113⅜	5-20 coup., '68	116⅛
5-20 coup., '64	113⅜	10-40 reg.	109⅜
5-20 reg., '65	113⅜	10-40 coup.	109⅜
5-20 coup., '65	113⅜	5s coup., '81	111⅛
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	112⅛	6s currency	112⅛

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board today for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	91	Tol. & Wab. 2d	92
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	85	Tol. & Wab. eq. bds.	82
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	85	Tol. & W. cons. conv.	87
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100⅜	Gt. West. 1st, '88	95⅛
Erie 1st, Ext.	101⅛	Gt. West. 2d, '93	86
Erie 2d, 7s, '79	97⅛	Gal. & Chi. Ext.	101
Erie 4th, 7s, '80	92	Gal. & Chi. 2d	96⅛
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	93	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	103⅛
Hud. 7s, 2d, S. F., '85	105	Morris & Essex 1st	103
Harlem 1st, 7s	100	Morris & Essex 2d	97
Alb. & Sus. 1st bds.	98⅛	N. J. Cen. 1st, new	102⅛
Alb. & Sus. 2d bds.	94	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1st	104
Mich. C. 1st, 8s, '82	113	Pitts., F. W. & C. 3d	93
Chi., B. & Q. 8s, 1st	113	P.,F.W.& C.8 Ꝑ c.eq b.	97⅛
Mich. So. 7s, 2d	97⅛	Clev. & P. cons. S. F.	94
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7s	100⅜	Clev. & Pitts. 2d	99⅛
Clev. & Tol. S. F.	102⅜	Clev. & Pitts. 3d	97
Clev. & Tol. new bds.	94	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	86⅜
Clev., P. & A. old bds.	99	Chi. & Alton S. F.	98
Clev., P. & A. new bs.	94	Chi. & Alton 1st	103⅛
Buff. & Erie new bs.	94⅛	Chi. & Alton Inc.	94
Lake Shore div. bds.	93	Ohio & Miss con. S.F.	95⅛
L. Sh. con. coup. bds.	100	Ohio & Miss. 2d con.	84⅛
Pac. 7s, guar. by Mo.	97⅜	Dub. & S. City 1st	94
West. Pac. bds.	91	Peninsula 1st, conv.	95
Cen. Pac. Gold bds.	101⅛	St. L. & Iron M. 1st	94
Cen. Pac. St. Aid bds.	111⅛	Mil. & St. Paul 1st, 8s	106
U. Pac. 1st bds.	90	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 7 3-10	93
U. Pac. Land G. 7s	78⅛	Mil. & St. P. 7s, Gold	98⅛
U. Pac. Inc. 10s	82⅛	Mil. & St. Paul 1st	93⅛
Ill. Cen. 7s, '75	102	Mil. & St. P. Iowa div.	89
Bel. & S. Ill. 1st, 8s	94	Mil. & St. Paul 2d	84
Alt. & T. H. 2d, pref.	89⅛	Chi. & Mil. 1st	93⅛
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	99⅛	Joliet & Chicago 1st	103
Chi. & N. W. Int. bs.	94	Col., Chi. & I. C. 1st	88
Chi. & N. W. Ext. bs.	88	Col., Chi. & I. C. 2d	73
Chi. & N. W. 1st	98	Tol., P. & W., W. D.	88
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	103	Bos., H. & E. 1st, 7s	42⅜
Han. & St. Jo. conv.	93⅛	Bos., H. & E. guar.	52
Del., L. & W. 7s, conv.	96	Cedar F. & Minn. 1st	81⅛
Tol. & Wab. 1st, ext.	98	B., C. R. & M. 1st, 7s, g.	82
T. & W. 1st, S. L. div.	90⅜		

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—DEC. 11.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	95½	95⅝
City 6s, new	99⅝	99⅞
Camden and Amboy	123	123½
Pennsylvania Central	56⅛	56⅜
Reading	117⅛	117⅜
Lehigh Valley	59	59⅛
Catawissa Preferred	42⅛	42⅜
Philadelphia and Erie	26⅛	26⅜
Northern Central	37⅞	38
Lehigh Navigation	36⅞	37
Lehigh Gold Loan	94	95

At the annual meeting of the now consolidated New-York and New-Haven and Hartford and New-Haven Companies, the statement was made that the consolidated line from New-York to Hartford cost:

In Construction	$12,161,000	
Equipment	1,841,000	
Real Estate	700,000	
Together		$14,702,000
Cash and Stocks on hand		3,226,000
Materials and Bills Receivable		968,000
Total		$18,896,000
Represented by:		
Capital	$15,500,000	
Bonds	1,641,000	
Bills Payable	378,000	
Surplus Income	1,377,000	—$18,896,000

The Road earned in the fiscal year recently closed:

From Passengers		$2,803,000
Freight and Mails		1,680,000
Together		$4,483,000
Expenses	$2,385,000	
Taxes and Interest	328,000	—$2,713,000
Net Income		$1,770,000

The Dividends of the Consolidated Company are at the rate of 10 Ꝑ cent. per annum. The Shore Line lease was operated at a resulting loss for the year of $25,700. The receipts were $387,300; the Expenses, $313,000, and the Rent, $100,000.

The Hannibal and St. Joseph Road has passed to the Executive management of Mr. E. S. Higgins, a wealthy carpet manufacturer of this City, who has a working majority in the present Board of Directors. The deposition of Mr. Henry N. Smith as President, a few days ago, has been followed by an advance in the Common Stock from 34 to 46 Ꝑ cent., and in the Preferred from 58@60 Ꝑ cent to 70 Ꝑ cent. We presume, however, there are outside combinations in support of the new Administration to help the Stock forward, in market value, at least. An alliance with the Wabash interest is not improbable, and the Wabash Stock is going up today.

The Harlem Company have declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Four Ꝑ cent.*, payable Jan. 2. The transfers close Dec. 20.

We are requested by Messrs. Williams & Bostwick, No. 49 Wall-street, to call attention to their advertisement of the State Bonds of Arkansas issued to the Central Road, said to be one of the best Roads of the State. As far as the interest on the State Bonds issued in aid of its construction is involved, the Road is said to be good for its payment. Of Arkansas State finances in general, we know nothing very reliable at present.

The Bankers of the Houston and Texas Road, Messrs. John J. Cisco & Son, announce that the Road will be completed and in operation by the New-Year, and its connection with the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Road will be made about the same time, making a direct through route from New-York to Galveston by rail.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

Jay Cooke & Co.,
BANKERS.

We offer to investors the First Mortgage Land Grant Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

Attention is called to the ample real estate security on which these bonds are based, in addition to the usual guarantee of a first mortgage on the Road, its Equipments and Traffic. The Lands of the Company thus far sold have realized $5 66 per acre.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND GOLD 7 PER CENT. BONDS, Coupon and Registered, yielding over nine per cent., for sale and recommended as an undoubted security and a safe and profitable investment, by

HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO., NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Bills of Exchange, Circular Notes, Travelers' and Commercial Credits issued, available in all parts of the world.

Deposits received, subject to check on demand. Interest allowed on all Daily Balances, every accommodation and facility afforded usual with City Banks.

☞ CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY R. R. CO. 7 PER CENT. CURRENCY BONDS, COUPON OR REGISTERED. FOR SALE BY KIDDER, PEABODY & CO., NO. 45 WALL-ST.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 11, 1872.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	36	Spirits Turp., bbls.	351
Broom-corn, bales	95	Resin, bbls.	1,797
Cotton, bales	4,945	Oil-cake, pks.	110
Copper, bbls.	76	Pork, pks.	635
Dried Fruit, pks.	343	Beef, pks.	259
Eggs, bbls.	588	Cut-meats, pks.	2,499
Flour, bbls.	16,246	Grease, pks.	198
Wheat, bushels	19,600	Lard, pks.	2,229
Corn, bushels	4,600	Lard, kegs	200
Oats, bushels	16,050	Stearine, pks.	50
Malt, bushels	1,100	Butter, pks.	3,070
Grass-seed, bags	276	Cheese, pks.	7,420
Flaxseed, bags	135	Tallow, pks.	231
Beans, bbls.	397	Dressed Hogs, No.	328
Peas, bushels	600	Pea-nuts, bags	785
Corn-meal, bbls.	198	Rice, pks.	216
Corn-meal, bags	300	Starch, boxes	700
B. E. Peas, bags	59	Tea, half-chests	678
Hemp, bales	21	Tobacco, hhds.	207
Hops, bales	101	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	444
Hides, No.	663	Whisky, bbls.	909
Hides, bales	270	Wool, bales	598
Leather, sides	13,362	Oil, bbls.	144

The export clearances hence for European ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, were as follows:

By the steamer Idaho, for Liverpool—22 bales Carpets, 2 cases Furs, 3,905 bales Cotton, 15 Car-wheels, 1 Sewing-machine, 30 cases Tobacco, 151 pks. Clocks, 200 cases Salmon, 12 bbls. Potatoes, 415 bbls. Apples, 8,153 bushels Corn, 15,775 bushels Wheat, 66 bbls. Oysters, 27 casks Manganese, 279 tcs. Beef, 45 boxes Bacon, 20 bbls. Cranberries.

By the bark Medora, for London—2,000 bbls. Naphtha, 493 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Athena, for Bremen—6,884 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 1,000 cases Refined Petroleum.

And from Philadelphia, for Antwerp, by the ship Themis—325,500 gallons Refined Petroleum....For Antwerp, by the bark Liverpool—209,103 gallons Refined Petroleum....For Antwerp, by the bark Argosy—322,132 gallons Refined Petroleum.

ASHES—There has been a moderate inquiry noted for Pots, at $8 50 Ꝑ 100 lbs. Nothing new in Pearls.

BEES-WAX—Has attracted more attention, at 34c.@35c. for fair to prime, and 36c. for fancy lots of Yellow.

BRICKS—Have been held with more firmness, on a rather limited offering of stock, and a moderate inquiry for desirable supplies.

CANDLES—Have been sparingly sought after, on the basis of old figures.

CEMENT—Has been firm at $1 60 for Rosendale, though not active.

COCOA—Has been in very moderate request, within the former range.

COAL—There has been a more urgent call noted for supplies, with prices quoted stronger for both foreign and domestic. We quote: Liverpool Gas Cannel at $18; House do., $22 Ꝑ ton of 2,240 lbs.; Anthracite, $5@$6 Ꝑ ton.

COFFEE—Has been quiet since our last, owing, in part, to the meagre offerings of really desirable stock and extremely firm views of holders. Quotations remain as before. A sale of 5,000 bags Maracaibo was rumored, but without reliable particulars. A sale of 1,240 bags Savanilla was made on private terms.

COTTON—There has been a more active movement reported for early delivery, mainly for shipment, at, however, irregular prices, though quotations show no alteration. Sales have been reported since our last of 4,617 bales, (of which 358 bales were to arrive,) including 3,202 bales to shippers, 446 bales to spinners, 269 bales to speculators, and 700 bales in transit. For forward delivery there has been a fairly active trade reported at an improvement of ⅛c.@¼c. Ꝑ lb. Sales have been made of 18,200 bales, (of which 3,050 bales last evening, and 15,200 bales today,) basis of Low Middling, with December contracts closing at 19 1-16c.; January, 19⅛c.; February, 19⅜c.; March, 19⅝c.; April, 19 15-16c.; May, 20¼c., and June, 20½c. The averages of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported, were as follows: December, 18.89c.; January, 18.95c.; February, 19.28c.; March, 19.36c.; April, 20c.; May, 20 5-16c. The receipts at this port today were 4,445 bales, including 17 bales from Georgetown, S. C., 1,732 bales from Charleston, 428 bales from Savannah, 2,217 bales from Norfolk, 20 bales from Baltimore, and 529 bales per rail. The reported receipts at the shipping ports today were 17,738 bales, and thus far this week 76,789 bales, against 83,122 bales same time the preceding week, and, since Sept. 1, 1,380,330 bales, against 1,074,584 bales same time last year. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York:

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	16¾	17	17¼	17½
Good Ordinary	18¼	18⅜	18⅝	19
Strict Good Ordinary	18 9-16	18 13-16	19 1-16	19 5-16
Low Middling	18⅞	19⅛	19⅜	19⅝
Middling	19⅜	19⅝	20⅛	20⅜
Good Middling	21⅛	21⅜	21⅝	22

EGGS—The demand for desirable marks has been fair, and prices have ruled firm. Fresh Western have been offered sparingly at the current figures. State and Jersey fresh stock quoted at 35c.@38c.; choice marks, 37c.; Western, prime fresh, at 34c.@35c., and Limed stock within the range of 24c.@28c. Ꝑ dozen.

FISH—There has been a good demand noted for stock at generally firm prices, though, with freer offerings of Dry Cod, values of this description have been quoted rather weaker. We quote Dry Cod at $5 25@$6 Ꝑ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $17@$25; No. 2 at $10 50@$14; No. 3 do. at $7 25@$8 Ꝑ bbl. Pickled Herring at $3 50@$5 75; Smoked Herring at 25c. for Scale, and 18c. for No. 1, Ꝑ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been rather more inquiry noted for State and Western Flour, and prices of really desirable grades have shown more firmness, though not quotably altered. The demand has been most satisfactory for trade and family extras, which have been offered with less urgency on the part of sellers. Shipping extras have been in moderate request, and known brands have been held with confidence. Superfine and No. 2 stock has been rather more sought after within the previous range. Sales have been reported of 11,250 bbls., including inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $5 65@$6 40, chiefly at $6@$6 25; inferior to very good Extra State, $7@$7 30; good to extra choice do. at $7 30@$7 90; poor to very good shipping Extra Western, $6 75@$7 25, chiefly at $7 for standard brands; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, at $6 90@$7 30, chiefly at $7@$7 25, Ꝑ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, Ꝑ bbl.	$3 50@$5 25
Sour Flour	4 00@ 6 75
Superfine State and Western	5 65@ 6 40
Extra State	7 00@ 7 90
Extra City, shipping brands	7 00@ 7 90
Extra Genesee	7 00@10 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 90@ 7 30
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 75@ 7 25
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 35@10 25
Extra Western, trade and family brands	7 30@10 25
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	7 35@13 00
Extra Minnesota, ordinary to fancy	7 25@13 00

Southern Flour has attracted more attention and has been quoted firm on meagre offerings of the more desirable grades. Sales have been reported of 1,400 bbls., in lots, at from $6 10@$8 30 for very inferior to very good, and $8 30@$12 75 for very good to very choice Extra Ꝑ bbl. Offerings quite moderate of the more desirable grades....California Flour quiet, within the range of from $8 50@$9 25 Ꝑ bbl.... Rye Flour continues in fair demand at from $4 50@$6 50 for very inferior to fancy, Ꝑ bbl; sales, 430 bbls., chiefly at $6 25@$6 50 Ꝑ bbl....Corn-meal has been moderately inquired for at $3 20@$3 50 for Yellow Western; $3 10@$3 30 for White do.; $3 45@$3 50 for Caloric, and $3 85@$3 90 for Brandywine; the reported sales were 350 bbls., in lots, chiefly Yellow Western, at $3 25@$3 35 Ꝑ bbl....Bag Meal quiet at $1 15@$1 25, and bolted do. at $1 45@$1 70. Oatmeal at $6 75@$8 50....Buckwheat Flour has been in demand in a jobbing way, within the range of from $3 90@$4 25 for State, and $4 20@$4 40 for Pennsylvania, Ꝑ 100 lbs., as the extremes.

GRAIN—The Wheat Market has been unusually dull today. Spring stock has been in light request, especially for shipment, and quoted 1c.@2c. a bushel cheaper, though more or less nominal as to values at the close. Winter Wheat has been in limited demand, mostly for milling, with prices quoted about as before. Sales have been reported since our last of 44,000 bushels, including prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring on private terms, quoted at the close at $1 57@$1 58, afloat; No. 2 Chicago do. at $1 51; No. 3 Spring at $1 42@$1 45 for poor to fair; Red and Amber Western at $1 65@$1 80; White Western at $1 85@$2, the inside price for a boat-load of fair ordinary Michigan for milling purposes. The scarcity of freight-room impeded export dealings....Corn has been offered with reserve and quoted a shade higher, but the advanced prices claimed have checked active movements, whether for shipment or home trade purposes. Sales have been reported since our last of 58,000 bushels at 66½c. for prime sailing-vessel grades of Mixed Western; 67c. for choice do.; 64½c.@65½c. for Mixed Western, in store; 65c.@66c. for steamer grades Mixed Western, afloat; 67½c.@68c. for high Mixed and Yellow Western. ....Rye, Barley, and Barley malt have been inactive on the previous basis as to values....Oats have been quoted rather stronger, for prime samples of both new and old stock, especially the former, on a fair inquiry, chiefly on trade account. Sales have been reported since our last of 64,500 bushels, at 50c.@50½c. for fair to good new Mixed Western, afloat; 49½c.@51c. for do., in car lots; 52½c. for fair old Mixed Western, in store, with prime samples generally quoted at 53c., and 52c.@54c. for White Western, in lots.

GUNNY BAGGING—A sale of about 1,000 rolls Domestic Cloth, for April and May, was reported on the basis of 13½c. Market otherwise unchanged.

HAY AND STRAW—Holders have been more confident in their views as to prices, though no quotable changes have occurred since our last. Supplies have been offered less freely at the ruling figures. The demand has been for desirable lots of stock. Bale Hay quoted at $1 10@$1 15 for shipping, and $1 30@$1 75 for local use, Ꝑ 100 lbs. Straw at from 85c.@$1 30 for the range of qualities, short and Long new stock, Ꝑ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Have been held with decided firmness, at the extreme rates last quoted, checking transactions, though a fairly active call has been noted for supplies.

HOPS—The demand has been decidedly good, and prices have been on the advance, a further improvement of about 2c. a bushel having been noted in values of new domestic growths, notwithstanding the liberal receipts of domestic and the unusually large arrivals of foreign. We now quote: New-Yorks, growth 1872, 40c.@50c.; Eastern, growth 1872, 37c.@47c.; Western, growth 1872, 37c.@47c.; Yearlings, growth 1871, 20c.@25c.; Olds, growth 1870, 10c.@15c.; Old Olds, growths 1868 and 1869, 8c.@10c.; Bavarians, 40c.@48c.; English, 35c.@37½c.; Belgian, 30c.@35c. Holders are not eager to realize, at even current full rates.

LATHS—Eastern have been of readier sale, at the advanced rate of $2 60 Ꝑ thousand.

LEATHER—Values have been quoted steady, but trade has shown less animation. The offerings of stock have been comparatively moderate.

LIME—Has been firm, as last quoted, though not active.

LUMBER—Has been quite moderately offered at the ruling figures, checking business. The demand has been less urgent.

MOLASSES—Apart from the sales of 1,100 bbls. new crop New-Orleans, at auction, at 59c.@67c. Ꝑ gallon, no important dealings were reported. Values as before.

NAVAL STORES—Resin dull and more or less nominal; sales, 300 bbls strained at $3 87½; 300 bbls. No. 2 and No. 1 at $4@$4 50, Ꝑ 280 lbs....Tar quoted at $5@$5 25, and quiet; City Pitch, $4 37½ Ꝑ bbl....Spirits Turpentine active and firmer, speculative buyers operating freeley; sales, 550 bbls., chiefly at 60½c.@60¾c., closing with 60½c. bid and 61c. asked; and 100 bbls., New-York packages, at 61c. Ꝑ gallon.

OILS—Crude Whale has been inactive since our last, at unaltered rates; 430 bbls. sold at New-Bedford, for manufacturing, at 60c. Ꝑ gallon. Crude Sperm quiet, but steady. Manufactured Whale and Sperm in light request, at old figures. Linseed strong, at the advance to 89c.@90c., and in demand in a jobbing way. Lard Oil quite tame at previous quotations. Of Tallow Oil 25 bbls. sold at 75c. Other kinds lightly dealt in, within the former range.

PETROLEUM—Crude quiet at about 12⅜c., in bulk; sales, 1,000 bbls....Refined dull, with 27½c. asked, and 26½c. bid; cases, 30½c.@31c....Refined at Philadelphia nominally 27c....Naphtha, 17c.@17½c.

PROVISIONS—There has been rather more call for Pork for early delivery, chiefly for Mess, which has been quoted somewhat steadier as to values, with sales reported of 250 bbls. New, deliverable this week, at $13 75; and 300 bbls. Old, in job lots, at $13 20, with full lots of do. quoted at about $13 for December. Other kinds have been inactive and wholly nominal. ....Dressed Hogs have been in more demand within the range of 5¼c.@6½c. for heavy to average medium; market Pigs at 6¼c.@6½c., showing more firmness.... Cut-meats have been generally quiet, with Pickled Hams quoted at from 9c.@11c.; Shoulders at 5c.@5¼c., and Bellies at 7¼c.@8¼c.; Dry-salted Shoulders at 5c. 5¼c.; Smoked Hams at 11⅜c.@13¼c.; Smoked Shoulders at 6c.@6¾c.; sales equal to 100 pks. Also, 25 boxes Rib Bellies at 8¼c.; 500 Pickled Hams, in bulk, averaging 15 lbs., at 9c.; 500 do., averaging 13 lbs., at 10c.; 4,000 do., various averages, at 9¼c.@10c.; 6,000 lbs. Pickled Bellies, averaging 10 to 11 lbs., at 8c.; 1,000 Smoked Hams, in bulk, averaging 12 lbs., at 12c. And for forward delivery, 250 boxes Dry-salted Shoulders, December delivery, at 5c., and 100 boxes do., January, at 5c. Ꝑ lb.... Bacon has been held with rather more firmness, but has been in quite moderate request, buyers having been unwilling to operate freely at any advance on previous quotations. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 200 boxes Short Clear, early delivery, at 7⅜c.; 50 boxes Long Clear at 7¼c.; 300 boxes Long and Short Clear, January delivery, at 7¼c. And, for prompt delivery, at Chicago, 500 boxes Long and Short Clear at 6 3-16c., and 200 boxes Short Rib, at 5⅞c. Ꝑ lb. There has been a much more confident inquiry noted for Lard, both Western and City product, for early delivery, and prices have been quoted up about ⅛c. Ꝑ lb. Refiners have been the principal buyers. The export call has been checked by the meagre offerings of really choice stock and the scarcity of freight-room. Of old Western Steam, 725 tcs. changed hands at 8c.@8 1-16c. Of new Western do., 1,800 tcs., at 7 15-16c.@8c., nearly all at 8c.; and 470 tcs. No. 1, to arrive, at 7⅜c. And of City, 1,125 tcs. at 7⅜c.@8c., closing firmly at 8c. for prime samples....For forward delivery, the dealings have been on a liberal scale, refiners having been free buyers, at a shade better prices, with sales reported of 1,500 tcs. Western Steam, December, at 8c.; 1,250 tcs. do., January, at 8c.@8⅛c.; 2,500 tcs. do., February, at 8⅛c.@8¼c., chiefly at 8¼c., closing with this price bid, and 8⅜c. asked; and 1,000 tcs. do., March, at 8⅛c.@8 5-16c., closing with 8⅛c. bid. And of Refined, sales have been made of 800 tcs., early delivery, at 8⅜c., and 1,000 tcs., January, at 8⅝c., now quoted at 8⅝c.@8¾c. And for early delivery at Chicago, 500 tcs. Western Steam at 7½c. Ꝑ lb....Barrel and Tierce Beef dull, within yesterday's range.... Of Beef Hams, 30 bbls. sold at $33; market steady....All good to strictly prime makes of Butter are of ready sale, chiefly to local buyers, and very firm prices are noted for such descriptions. Other kinds comparatively dull. We quote within the range from 28c.@32c. for good to prime State Dairies; 35c.@40c. for do. fine to extra fine pails and half-tubs; 30c.@32c. for good average pails; 10c.@25c. for poor to strictly choice Western; 20c.@28c. for common to extra choice Western Roll; and 7c.@8c. for Grease stock. ....Business in Cheese has been on a moderate scale, and prices of the finer makes of stock have been quoted about steady. The export movement has been checked by the much firmer rates claimed on ocean freight and the scant supply of room available. We quote at from 8c.@14½c. for poor to fine Factory; 14¾c.@14½c. for choice do.; 7c.@13c. for common to strictly choice Dairy, and 4c.@8c. for Skim, Ꝑ lb.

RICE—The demand has been more satisfactory, at firm and buoyant prices, with Carolina quoted at from $7 75@$8 50, Patna at $7 50@$7 75, and Rangoon at $7@$7 25 Ꝑ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been rather quiet at former rates. Supplies of foreign sack quite meagre.

SKINS—Have been very moderately sought after within the previous range.

SOAP—Has been quiet since our last, including Castile at 10½c.@10¾c.; Colgate's Pale, 7¼c.; Family, 8¼c., and No. 1 at 6¾c., Ꝑ lb.

SPICES—Have been in fair jobbing demand, including No. 1 Nutmegs at 92½c.@95c.; Mace, $1 20@$1 25; Cassia, 28c.@28¼c.; White Pepper, 33c.@34c.; East India Pepper at $17c.@17¼c.; Ginger, 10½c.@11¼c.; Pimento at 11¼c.; Cloves, 21c., gold, Ꝑ lb.

SUGARS—Raw have been rather more active, but at a shade easier prices, with fair refining quoted at 9⅝c., good at 9⅞c., and prime at 9⅞c. Also, No. 12 box at 10c. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,025 hhds. and 96 boxes, including 413 hhds. inferior to strictly prime refining Porto Rico at 9c.@9⅞c.; 100 hhds. inferior refining Cuba at 9c.; 409 hhds. Demerara (late yesterday) on private terms; 103 hhds. Molasses Sugar, at auction, at 9c.; 17 boxes Havana at 10c., and 80 boxes do., damaged, at 6¼c.@6⅝c. Ꝑ lb....Refined steady and in more request, as before quoted.

TEAS—A rather more satisfactory inquiry has been noted for stock within our previous range. Sales, 7,000 half-chests Oolong, 1,500 half chests Green, and 800 half-chests Souchong, on private terms.

TALLOW, &C.—The demand has been fair for Tallow, which has been held firmly. Sales have been reported of 200 hhds. City at 8¾c.; 50 bbls. choice Western at 8¾c., and 85,000 lbs. good common to fair at 8½c.@8⅝c. Ꝑ lb. Stearine has been more active at full prices; sales, 25,000 lbs., in hhds., December delivery, at 8⅛c., and 1,400 tcs., to arrive in January, at 8⅛c. Ꝑ lb.

WHISKY—Has been purchased to the extent of 200 bbls., in lots, at 95c.@95½c. Ꝑ gallon, showing a firmer, though not active, market.

FREIGHTS—Have been generally dull, since our last, in the absence of anything like an adequate supply of room, and in view of the very full rates claimed for prompt accommodation by both sail and steam, on berth or charter....For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last, have been, by sail, 15,500 bushels Wheat, at 9¼d. Ꝑ bushel, and about 6 tons Heavy Goods, at 50s. Ꝑ ton. Also, the British steam-ship Joseph Dodds, 460 tons, on private terms, and placed on the berth for general cargo in Messrs. E. E. Morgan's Sons' line; and a British ship, 1,202 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo; and four ships, 1,435, 994, 955, and 880 tons, and a bark, 440 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms; and a ship with Cotton, reported from New-Orleans, at ⅝d.; and a British ship, 1,389 tons, reported from St. John, with Deals at 90s, Birch at 35s., and Pine at 32s. 6d....For London, by sail, 500 tons Oil-cake, in bags, at 30s. Ꝑ ton. Also, a British bark, 547 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo....For Barrow, Eng., a British bark, 575 tons, with Deals, reported from St. John, at 92s. 6d....For Cork and orders, a Greek bark, 383 tons, hence, with about 2,900 quarters Grain at 7s. 9d. Ꝑ quarter....For Dublin, a British bark, 509 tons, with Deals, reported from St. John, at 88s. 9d....For Antwerp, by steam, 50 boxes Bacon at 45s....For Bremen, by sail, 500 bbls. Resin at 4s. 3d. Ꝑ 280 lbs.; 100 tcs. Lard on private terms; 200 bags Merchandise at 30s., and 30 cases Tobacco at 28s. 9d.; and a ship, with Cotton, reported from New-Orleans, at 1⅛c. Ꝑ lb....For Rotterdam, by steam, 300 tcs. Lard, at 50s., and a small lot of Apples at equal to full rates. ....For Genoa, a ship, with Cotton, reported from New-Orleans, at ⅝d. Ꝑ lb....For Rio Janeiro, a Danish brig, 197 tons, hence, with general cargo, on private terms....For the north side of Cuba, direct, a British bark, 432 tons, with Shooks, reported from St. John, at 35c.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 11, 1872.

Trade in Live Stock on this forenoon was very small, indeed the only sales in Beeves were a few effected in the lots on hand since Monday last, and had no effect on the general market. Milch Cows have fallen again since our last report; prices range from $40@$70 Ꝑ head for fair quality Cows; poor, lean Cows not quoted. Veals not quoted; Grass Calves slow at $5 Ꝑ head. Sheep dull from 4½c.@6⅛c. Ꝑ lb.; Lambs not quoted. Trade in Hogs has become less active on advanced rates for Live Hogs. Ohio Hogs have come to hand at the following average rates of weight: 188, 190, 195, 204, and 206 lbs., and sold at $4 62½@$4 87½ Ꝑ cwt. City Dressed at 5¾c.@5⅞c.@6⅛c.@7c. Ꝑ lb., including light Pigs. Western Dressed at 5c.@5¾c. Ꝑ lb.

SALES.

At Fortieth-street Sheep Market—Judd & Buckingham sold 200 Michigan Sheep, weight 14,010 lbs., at 4½c. Ꝑ lb.; 444 State Sheep, weight 31,410 lbs., at 5c. Ꝑ lb.; 230 Ohio Sheep, weight 17,340 lbs., at 5c. Ꝑ lb.; 441 Michigan Sheep, weight 33,650 lbs., at 5⅛c. Ꝑ lb.; 164 Illinois Sheep, weight 14,650 lbs., at 6c. Ꝑ lb.; 70 State Sheep, weight 6,690 lbs., at 6c. Ꝑ lb.; 5 State Sheep, weight 740 lbs., at 6¼c. Ꝑ lb.; 51 grass Calves, at $5 Ꝑ head. J. H. Reid sold 2 cars of Ohio Hogs, to arrive, at $4 81¼ Ꝑ cwt.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for week ending Dec. 11, 1872—1,141 head of horned Cattle, 7,766 Sheep and Lambs, 149 Calves, 16,382 Hogs, 9 Horses; all, save the horned Cattle, on transit to New-York City, chiefly consigned to West Fortieth-street Hog Yards.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and today at Fortieth-street Hog Yards—7,800 Hogs, 1,100 Sheep.

Five cars of Sheep were due on this forenoon at Forty-eighth-street Sheep Yards.

BUFFALO, Dec. 11.—Cattle—The receipts, today, were 3,094 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 5,814 head, or 342 cars, against 136 cars for the same time last week. The market was slow at ¼c. off from yesterday's prices. The attendance was good, but buyers were unwilling to operate at prices demanded by owners, and are holding off for a decline. Carson & Fullerton, of Painesville, Ohio, had a drove of 41 head Christmas Cattle in the yards, today, which attracted great attention for smoothness, fine bone, and heft. They were fed by Trotter & Christie, of Putnam, Hendricks County, Ind., were three-quarter Durham, three years old, averaged 2,200 lbs. to 2,300 lbs., and cost at home 8c. Ꝑ lb. Sales today of 35 Ohio Steers, at $5 25@$5 75; 19 Kentucky Steers, averaging 1,205 lbs., at $5 50; 19 Kentucky Oxen, averaging 1,486 lbs., at $5 50; 77 Indiana Steers, ranging from 1,118 lbs. to 1,500 lbs., at $5 12½@$7 25; 108 Texas Steers, ranging from 951 lbs. to 1,105 lbs., at $4 @ $4 12½; 52 Cherokee Steers, averaging 1,204 lbs., at $5; 34 Illinois Steers, averaging 1,063 lbs., at $4 75. Sheep and Lambs—The receipts today were 3,200 head, making the total supply for the week, thus far, 5,200 head, against 4,000 head for the same time last week. The market opened heavy, and there was not sufficient business to give tone to trade. Sales of 242 Canada Lambs, ranging from 80 lbs. to 90 lbs., at $6@$6 75; 134 Canada Sheep, ranging from 120 lbs. to 134 lbs., at $5 25@$5 50. Hogs—The receipts today were 3,200 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 17,300 head, against 18,900 head for the same time last week. The market was firmer, on account of a light run and scarcity of supply, only eight cars offering; sales of 237 Michigan Hogs, ranging from 125 lbs. to 300 lbs., at $4 12½@$4 30; 384 Ohio Hogs, ranging from 182 lbs. to 250 lbs., at $4 25@$4 35.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 11—11 A. M.—Consols opened 91⅝@91¾ for money, and 91¾ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 91½; 1867s, 94; 10-40s, 88; new 5s, 88⅞. Erie Railway shares, 42⅞.

1 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 42⅜.

PARIS, Dec. 11.—Rentes opened at 53f. 50c., and closed at 53f. 60c.

5 P. M.—Consols, 91⅞@91⅞ for money; 91⅞@91⅞ for the account. American Securities—5-20s of 1865, old, 91½; 1867, 94⅛; 10-40s, 88; New 5s, 88⅞; Erie, 42⅜.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 11.—United States 5-20 Bonds of 1862 closed at 96¼.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 11—11 A. M.—Cotton—The market opened firm; Middling Uplands, 10d.; Middling Orleans, 10¼d.@10⅜d. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Corn at this port for the past three days have been 10,000 quarters, including 2,500 quarters American.

1 P. M.—Cotton firm; Middling Uplands, 10d.; Middling Orleans, 10¼d.@10⅜d. The sales of the day are now estimated at 18,000 bales, including 4,000 bales for export and speculation. The market for Yarns and fabrics at Manchester is firm.

5 P. M.—Cotton closed firm; Middling Upland, 10d.; Middling Orleans, 10¼d.@10⅜d.; sales Middling Upland, December, 10d.; sales 18,000 bales, including 4,000 bales for speculation and export. Breadstuffs closed steady. Pork 71s. Tallow 43s. 6d. Common Resin 11s.@11s. 6d.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—Spirits Turpentine 43s. 6d.@44s. Common Resin 12s. 6d. Calcutta Linseed 64s. 6d.

ANTWERP, Dec. 11.—Petroleum closed at 52½f. for fine pale American.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEXT WEEK,
ALICE AND PHŒBE CARY
MARY CLEMMA AMES'
MEMORIAL,
WITH THE LATER POEMS OF THE
CARY SISTERS.
HURD & HOUGHTON, NEW-YORK.
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AUCTION SALES.

ROBERT HAYDOCK & BRO., Auctioneers.
AUCTION NOTICE.
ROBERT HAYDOCK & BROTHER,
Will sell THIS DAY at 10 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 6 College-place:
French china and glass-ware, motto cups, toilet and cologne sets, fancy china, wax dolls, toys and fancy articles, &c.
Also, 100 bbls Kerosene lamps and pegs; 400 boxes chimneys, 300 bbls. table-ware, goblets, bowls, &c.

GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Auctioneers.
PRIVATE LIBRARY AT AUCTION, —Clinton Hall Sale-Rooms. WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, Dec. 11 and 12, at 7½ o'clock. Sale of an exceedingly interesting and valuable PRIVATE LIBRARY of standard ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, and AMERICAN BOOKS—mostly in elegant bindings—comprising choice editions of WORKS on the FINE ARTS, HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY, VOYAGES and TRAVELS, FINE ILLUSTRATED WORKS, &c., &c. Catalogues ready. Books on exhibition.

JOSEPH BEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.
FRIDAY, DEC. 13, AT 10 A. M., AT the sales-room, Willoughby, [illegible] Brooklyn, [illegible] furniture, [illegible] crockery, [illegible] pianos, [illegible] stoves, [illegible] case watches, [illegible] jewelry, [illegible]

EDWARD A. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—THIS DAY, Thursday, Dec. 12, at 11 o'clock, [illegible] Fresh [illegible] Grapes, ex steamers; [illegible] Almeria Grapes, ex steamers; 100 bags Walnuts.

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DESKS,
Office and Library Furniture.
NO. 103 FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK.
Fine Cylinder Desks.

FOR SALE—THE MAGNIFICENT STANDING desk lately used by the Bowling-green Savings Bank, with plate-glass railings, [illegible] curled-maple [illegible] till the [illegible] premises [illegible] FLINT & CO.

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND BEDDING, [illegible] at G. REID'S, No. 333 Hudson-st.

COAL.

COAL.
NEW CENTRAL COAL COMPANY
OF MARYLAND,
Now receiving from Baltimore regular supplies of their superior
GEORGE'S CREEK CUMBERLAND COAL,
Which they are prepared to deliver to dealers in New-York harbor, [illegible] HOBOKEN, [illegible] Orders received [illegible]
HARRY CONRAD, President
Nos. 6 and 6½ Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

MESSRS. S. W. GEERY & CO., GROCERS, [illegible] most [illegible] and the [illegible] Brandies, Wines, and Liquors [illegible] imported [illegible] (Messrs. J. and W. Geery) [illegible] brandies [illegible] stock of teas [illegible] China, English, French [illegible] Please call and examine.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER.—STEAM MARBLE AND MARBLE [illegible] Marble [illegible]

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, RICH and elegant designs; [illegible] T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 220 and 222 West 23d-st., [illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

PURE AERATED MILK. (INDORSED by Henry Bergh.) [illegible] indispensable to invalids and children [illegible] fresh from [illegible] heat extracted [illegible] family's [illegible] Bergh's [illegible] Circulars, with [illegible] York. J. D. RUSHMORE, [illegible]

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., HAS REMOVED his private hospital to the vicinity of his residence, [illegible] competent [illegible] careful [illegible] Specialties [illegible] Viscera [illegible] its association [illegible] cocele, [illegible] Consultations at Dr. D.'s residence [illegible] and 7 to 9 [illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 12, 1872.

Amusements This Evening.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—ROUND THE CLOCK.—Mrs. John Wood, Miss Emma Howson, Mr. John Brougham.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—THE LADY OF LYONS—Miss Neilson, Mr. J. W. Wallack, Mr. Wheelock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—LEO AND LOTOS—Mr. M. W. Fiske, Mr. Leffingwell, Mlle. Diani.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—BLEUE BEARD—Mlle. Aimée, M. Juteau.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN—Mr. Sothern, Miss K. Rogers.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—AGNES—Miss Agnes Ethel, Miss Emily Mestayer, Mr. D. H. Harkins.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—THE BARONESS—Mr. C. H. Griffiths, Miss Kate Claxton.

BARNUM'S.—MUSEUM, MENAGERIE, and HIPPODROME. Day and evening.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Birch, Wambold, Backus and others.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA-HOUSE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—Dan Bryant, Seymour, Reed.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—LINDA DI CHAMOUNIX.—Miss Kellogg, Signor Vizzani.

ST. PETER'S HALL.—MRS. JARLEY'S WAX-WORKS.

TRENOR'S HALL.—MRS. JARLEY'S WAX-WORK SHOW.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—LECTURE by John B. Gough. Subject: "London."

STEINWAY HALL.—LECTURE by Mr. Wendell Phillips. Subject: "The Lost Arts."

The New-York Times.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
New-York City.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

Last night's meeting of the Committee of Seventy was notable for two things. First, those present adopted unanimously a resolution defining the policy of the Committee in regard to legislation to be as follows: "To stand aloof from all party schemes, approving of all laws which will tend to give to the City a good government and substantial reforms, and disapproving of all schemes which look to party aggrandizement." Second, the recent course of Mayor HALL in making, in the last days of a dishonored administration, appointments of executive officials for a fresh term, was condemned with a vigor and frankness worthy of the occasion. It may fairly be questioned whether the outspoken denunciation of men like JAMES M. BROWN, JACKSON S. SCHULTZ, and JONATHAN STURGES will make much impression upon the pretentious mountebank who has trailed in the dust the dignity and honor of the Chief Magistrate of New-York. But they will help to convince all decent people, who are not already alive to the fact, how deliberate an insult to the citizens of New-York is involved in the assumption that OAKEY HALL has the slightest claim to interfere in the business of making further appointments for local office. These strictures of the Committee, as well as any further action they may take on this and cognate subjects, will carry with them redoubled force, now that they have resolved to occupy a strictly advisory position in regard to legislation affecting the City. Entire freedom from being committed to any cut-and-dried scheme, will enable the Committee to bring public opinion to bear upon the next Legislature in a way which cannot fail to produce the most salutary results.

Judge INGRAHAM has denied the motion to quash the indictment found against TWEED by the Oyer and Terminer Grand Jury. This indictment is but one of several criminal charges which hang over the head of TWEED. It relates to the proceedings of the Board of Audit, which made away with six millions of public money, of which over one million has been traced in Mr. TILDEN'S analysis of the accounts of the Broadway Bank directly into the possession of the Boss plunderer of the Ring. The first charge to which TWEED will be required to answer is that of fraudulent neglect to audit claims submitted to him, or of certifying to the correctness of bills which he knew to be spurious. Certain newspapers seem incapable of discriminating between these criminal suits against the Ring, and the civil suits for the recovery of the money which are being prosecuted in the State Courts. It is of some importance that the public should not lose sight of the distinction between two totally different sets of proceedings.

M. GAMBETTA, and the other leaders of the party of the Left in the French Assembly, seem to be urging the immediate dissolution of that body with more zeal than discretion. The Radicals are, doubtless, perfectly correct in their assumption that the temper and opinions of the French people have greatly changed since the election of the present Assembly, and that the representatives of which it is composed indicate but very inadequately the present feeling of the nation. The Left justly calculates upon a powerful accession to its ranks in the event of a general election—calculates, in fact, upon holding in the next Assembly the balance of power which the Right holds in this one. As the Assembly is certainly sovereign, whether constituent or not, the question of dissolution rests with the majority; and, as they are not likely to sanction a proceeding which would reduce them to the condition of a minority, it seems probable that the gentlemen of the Left will find that their parliamentary tactics have been rather precipitate.

Our readers will find in another column the substance of a pamphlet just published by Mr. HENRY CLEWS on "Our Monetary Evils." It is written in an attractive style, and is logical and temperate. The suggestion that greater freedom should be allowed to the banks and bankers, in the transaction of their business, is made, not in a carping spirit, but with friendly recognition of the motives which determined the present legal limitations. Mr. CLEWS' views will be considered with attention.

The House of Representatives yesterday passed the Indian Appropriation bill, after a debate in which the inevitable frontier member participated, with the familiar statement that civilized Indians do not exist, and that the Quaker policy is a humbug. The President's policy was, however, warmly defended, and the majority for the measure was strong.

The Fire at the Fifth-Avenue.

The public will be impressed with two things in connection with the fire on Tuesday evening at the Fifth-avenue Hotel; one, the promptness with which the fire was dealt with, confining it to relatively narrow limits; and the other, the terrible loss of life which, nevertheless, the fire caused. There was evidently no conscious neglect on the part of the proprietors of the hotel in protecting the lives and property of their guests; ample and, in some respects, unusual appliances were provided for quenching fire, and these appliances were used with presence of mind, and with great promptness. On each floor were powerful pumps, provided with sufficient hose to reach along the entire length of the corridors; watchmen were frequent and well trained, and the testimony of the guests whose rooms were near where the fire originated is uniform that the hotel servants fought the flames far better than could have been expected. However, the alarm of fire was given almost as soon as it was discovered.

Yet, while every exertion was being made to subdue the fire, it was burning or suffocating eleven women in two small rooms under the roof. Why was this possible? What were the means of escape, and why were they not used? The answer is not now so clear as we could wish, perhaps not so clear as it will become by investigation. The rooms where the servant women died were at the top of the stairway in which the fire was discovered, and were separated from it, one by a door, and the other by a lath and plaster partition. In the stairway was also a dumb-waiter, and both reached from the attic to the roof. The rooms had windows opening upon the roof of the story below; from this roof ladders led down at places to a roof still lower. It is said to have been the intention of the proprietors that the occupants of the servants' rooms should, in case of fire, escape to the roof, and so to lower stories, where stairways were numerous. But the windows of these rooms were covered with a netting of wire about three-sixteenths of an inch thick, in meshes one and one-fourth inches square, set in pine frames, and nailed to the casement on the outside. These wire screens were put on the windows to serve the very necessary purpose of preventing access to the women's rooms from the roof. It is the belief of the proprietors that the screens were not in themselves strong enough to prevent the women who were burned or suffocated from escaping; and, in point of fact, some of the occupants of the other apartments did escape through the windows by forcing these screens off, or by tearing them from the frames. But it is not yet ascertained how much they were aided in this by men who were on the roof. It is also only too certain that to women confused with fright, perhaps half suffocated, with only their naked feet and hands as tools, the wire netting may have been a fatal obstruction. Whether it was so, or whether the poor creatures were overtaken by the smoke and flame, and prevented from opening the window, it is not now possible to say. Possibly some testimony brought out in the course of investigation may determine the point.

A thorough investigation of the matter should, of course, be held. The misery of that one night's work can never be remedied, but its repetition may be prevented. Had the stairway and its walls, as well as those of the dumb-waiter by its side, been fire-proof, no serious consequences could have ensued. As it is, the proprietors, who feel keenly the terrible calamity that has occurred, are apparently in the position of having thoroughly provided for the prevention and suppressing of fire save in one most exposed stairway, and that leading to rooms filled much too full with women, whose escape when fire approached in the way it finally did, was obstructed. The probability seems to be that the poor girls were suffocated before they had time to make any attempt to escape. They were what is called "scrub girls"—it was their duty to be up early in the morning, and they went to bed very early. Mr. GRISWOLD, one of the managers, passed their portion of the house a few minutes before eleven, and saw no signs of fire. The flames came up a spiral staircase, and soon prevented egress from the door. It is probable that if the poor girls had made a rush at the window, the wire-netting might have given way; but they were doubtless paralyzed by fright and stupefied with the smoke. All possible measures should be adopted to render the recurrence of so shocking a catastrophe impossible, and in the mean time a thorough investigation will be indispensable.

An Exemplary Legislature.

The Legislature of Vermont, which has just closed its sessions at Montpelier, if not in all respects a model Legislature, has at least furnished an example in many things which the people of this State would like to see followed at Albany. Although the Green Mountain State, under its amended Constitution, is only blessed with biennial sessions of the Legislature, yet the body that has just adjourned at Montpelier found time, in the brief space of fifty-seven days, to pass all the laws that their constituents are supposed to need for two years to come. When it is considered that the popular branch of the Vermont Legislature is more than twice as numerous as that of New-York, and that more than double the time must have been consumed in the frequent calls of the roll of members, some idea may be formed of the diligence, industry, and close attention to business that could enable them to finish up their work in so short space of time. It is doubtless true that the State of New-York requires a larger amount of legislation than the smaller commonwealth lying on its eastern boundary; and yet, if we exclude from the session laws of this State the acts that properly come under the head of "private legislation," there need not be so much difference after all. Public acts, or those affecting the welfare of the entire people, need not be much more numerous for the government of a large than of a small commonwealth. It is the private legislation—the framing of laws to promote the interests of individuals and corporations—that consumes so large a portion of the time of our Legislature, and, what is still worse, that draws around the Capitol at Albany those vile creatures of the lobby, whose malign influence taints with corruption the entire work of the session.

The Vermont Legislature, as we learn from the Montpelier *Watchman*, passed at its recent session about three hundred acts, all of which, so far as they are of a public nature, that paper is enabled to publish in a one-sheet supplement. Among them we find several that might well be incorporated in the statute-books of this and other States. Here is one, for instance, which, so far as we are aware, is entirely new in this country, and yet, in view of the almost daily accidents resulting from the careless and reckless use of fire-arms, seems to be timely and worth copying by the Legislature of every State in the Union:

An Act to prevent the careless use of fire-arms.

SECTION 1. Any person who shall intentionally, without malice, point or aim any fire-arms at or toward any other person, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be subject to a fine of not more than fifty dollars, and not less than five dollars.

SEC. 2. Any person who shall discharge, without injury to any other person any fire-arms while intentionally, without malice, aimed at or toward any person, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be liable to a fine of not more than one hundred dollars, or imprisonment in the County Jail not to exceed one year, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 3. Any person who shall maim or injure any other person by the discharge of any fire-arm pointed or aimed intentionally, but without malice, at any such person, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars, or imprisonment in the County Jail for a period of not more than two years.

SEC. 4. Any person maimed or wounded by the discharge of any fire-arms as aforesaid, or the heirs or representatives of any person who may be killed by such discharge, may have an action on the case against the party offending, to recover damages therefor.

SEC. 5. This act shall not apply to any case where fire-arms shall be used in self-defense, or in the discharge of official duty, or any case of justifiable homicide.

The "woman suffrage" question appears to have had one or two zealous champions in the Vermont Legislature, but they did not succeed in making much headway. The nearest approach they made toward a legislative recognition of their demands was to secure the votes of thirteen out of twenty-seven Senators in favor of allowing "unmarried taxed females to vote in school-district meetings, and hold school offices." This is considered such a hopeful beginning that the woman suffragists are enjoined by the Vermont papers to take courage, and hold themselves in readiness at the next session of the Legislature to respond to the call of "up girls, and at 'em."

The Bowles Robbery.

A second meeting of the creditors of BOWLES BROTHERS & CO. was held in London on the 27th ult. A report was read, from which it appeared that the liabilities of the firm were £83,000, exclusive of the liabilities incurred by the members of the firm in their capacity as managers of the Joint National Agency Company, which amounts to £95,000 more. The assets of the London branch of BOWLES BROTHERS & CO. amounted to £3,500, and unless the New-York house should prove to be in a better condition than there was any reason to suppose that it was, this paltry sum of £3,500 was all that the creditors could hope to recover. It was also stated that the Paris branch of the firm was not closed until the day after the failure of the London house, and that on the very day of the stoppage of the latter, £7,000 was drawn by it from the Union Bank, a part of which was transferred to Paris. The fact that the firm pledged securities intrusted to its charge, and raised money upon them, has been fully proved. A distinguished solicitor, who was present at the meeting, asserted that "he did not think that in the whole course of his thirty years' experience he had ever met with so villainous a case as this, which showed that persons had come over from America and opened houses in London, New-York, Geneva, and Paris, apparently without a shilling of capital." Meanwhile Mr. ROBERT BOWLES, who, although the head of the London house at the time of its failure, insists that he knew nothing whatever of its affairs, has been arrested and held to bail. The creditors have evidently lost their money, but it is earnestly to be hoped that the swindlers who have robbed them will be brought to justice; and judging from the spirit of the meeting on the 27th ult., if they escape punishment it will not be because of any lack of indignation on the part of their outraged clients.

Whose Fault Is It?

The Captain of the *Guatemala*, having charged the loss of his ship to the incompetency of the third officer—whom he nevertheless left in command of the deck at a critical period of the voyage,—the third officer now replies, alleging that he did his whole duty, denying the charges made against him by the Captain, and asserting that the latter was alone at fault. Of course, the investigation, which will soon be made, will determine which of these two contradictory statements is true, but in no event can the public conviction that the ship was lost through the gross careless of one or more of her officers be shaken.

Within the past four months, the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company has totally lost three steamers—the *America*, which was burned on the Asiatic coast; the *Bienville*, which was under a charter to the same Company when burned on the Atlantic coast; and the *Guatemala*, which, under a clear sky, was deliberately driven on a reef. During the same short period the *Arizona* and the *Orizaba* have become disabled in their machinery, and the *Sacramento* has been stranded on the coast of Lower California. In every instance the Company has, or will have, some plausible excuse to offer, and the public is asked to believe that the destruction of a steamer by fire, and the losses incident to the existence of incompetent third mates, are to be classed among unavoidable accidents. Why this particular Company should be so severely afflicted with unavoidable fires and objectionable third mates, while other companies enjoy comparative exemption from those calamities, its managers would probably find it difficult to explain. The Cunard steamers do not burn at sea; neither does the Inman line employ third mates of known incompetency, and permit them to run its vessels ashore while their commanders are taking tea in the cabin. The truth is, these excuses will not be received by the public as acquitting the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company of culpable mismanagement. It is, of course, quite possible that the best-appointed and most skillfully-commanded steamer may take fire or break her shaft in spite of every precaution. When, however, the steamers of a given company are lost by the half dozen, and at the rate of eighteen wrecked or disabled vessels per year, the theory that either the ships themselves are unfit for use, or that they are officered by grossly incompetent men, will appear to most unprejudiced minds as very probable.

This Company is the only one which keeps the American flag flying on sea-going steamers other than coasters—for the Havana and Brazil trade is properly the business of coasting craft. Its steamers plying between California and China are magnificent specimens of naval architecture, and, with the exception of the *America*, have carried their passengers with uniform safety. It is natural that, as Americans, we should feel a warm interest in the success of the Company; and its misfortunes are matters which touch our national pride. There is, certainly, abundant reason to believe that the steamers of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company are not equipped as they should be, and that the officers in its employment are in some instances incompetent. An immediate and thorough reform must be made, if this Company desires to retain the confidence which it formerly enjoyed with travelers and merchants.

Our Letters.

In the Postmaster-General's report we find that in the last fiscal year 4,641 letters "had no address whatever," and that "62,337 were misdirected, the post-office, State, or some necessary part of the address being omitted;" while "312,846 were detained for postage, not being prepaid as required by law."

These figures do not by any means give a full exhibition of the aggregate amount of carelessness in sending letters. They contain no statement of the number badly directed which an obliging postmaster or postman may, by dint of sedulous inquiry, contrive to get to the individuals for whom they are designed. Nor do they include those which never reach the person written to, because some part of his name is given incorrectly, or because they are directed to the wrong place. Among other things, the delightful play of imagination shown by many of the inhabitants of the rural districts in regard to the digits which represent the number of a city house, or the delicate compliment which they so often pay to married ladies and others whose names are not in the directory, by taking it for granted that all the clerks in the New-York Post-office will know who they are and where they live, is not, in any way, referred to in these statements.

The most singular item of those we have quoted is that of the letters which had no address at all. It is sometimes, indeed, annoying to a man to have the name of a correspondent known. In a small village, for instance, a young gentleman may not altogether desire that all the loungers around the store which contains the Post-office shall be joking about the fair object of his affections. Or a business man may apprehend that undue advantage will be taken if a rival is told the name of firms or individuals written on the envelopes of letters, in the handwriting of himself or his clerk. To put no address whatever on the letter would, next to not writing at all, be evidently the most secure way of avoiding any such publicity. But this method of attaining secrecy is accompanied by such obvious disadvantages that we should suppose few persons would resort to it, though how, in any other way, so many letters get into the Post-office without any writing on the outside, we are at a loss to conjecture. The mistake, we should think, would be almost as certainly observed and rectified as that of a gentleman attempting to walk, after breakfast, a couple of miles to his business, in a pair of cloth slippers, with eight inches of snow and water on the pavements.

There are few forms of carelessness more frequently productive of inconvenience and suffering than that which is often shown in directing letters. The delays and losses in business from this cause, and the distress occasioned to families, especially in cases of sickness or death, are so common that it is almost superfluous to mention them. Much of the deficiency and error in this respect is, it is true, the result of ignorance; but a great deal on the other hand, arises from sheer negligence on the part of people who know, or ought to know, well enough what is needed. Indeed, there are some persons who seem to make it a point of honor to leave something important out of the address of a letter. The painstaking manner, for instance, in which many ladies, in writing to their female relatives and friends, avoid directing their letters to the care of husbands or fathers, is very remarkable, especially in cases where there is nothing whatever outside of the letters, or inside of them either, which the writer has the slightest objection to the husband or father seeing. Perhaps it may be meant as an assertion of the independence of the female sex, but it is rather an inconvenient one, and none the less so from the violent twist now so often given the first names of young ladies in order to fit an "ie" on the end of them.

There is a great deal of delay in the transmission of correspondence for which the writers are in no way responsible. Letters on which the address is as plain as if it were printed, and in fact many on which it actually *is* printed, are, in innumerable cases, kept back in a way for which we can see no reason or excuse. But at the same time, the cause of a letter not being received when due is not always in the post-office. The public have a right to require that letters properly directed shall be promptly forwarded and delivered; but they cannot reasonably demand this in reference to those which have either no address at all, or none which furnishes the postman any adequate means of knowing where to send them.

A Lost Ship.

One of those shocking calamities, such as are read of in "Shipwrecks and Disasters at Sea," took place on the English coast during the great gale of Nov. 23 and 24. An emigrant ship, the *Royal Adelaide*, had sailed from London just before, bound for Sydney, Australia. Her passengers consisted chiefly of families, including many women and young children. These people were of the better class of artisans and agricultural laborers, were going to Australia to find permanent homes there, and had all their little property on board the ship. Some had never seen salt water before they sailed out of the Thames. The wind began to blow on the east coast of England, with tremendous force, on Saturday, Nov. 23. The *Royal Adelaide* was caught by the gale in West Bay, near Weymouth, on Sunday. As often happens in that neighborhood, the wind and rain were accompanied by a dense gray mist. The Captain was well aware of his danger, and made determined efforts to keep away from the coast. Nothing, however, could resist the fury of the storm, and on Sunday, late at night, the unfortunate ship was landlocked and driving straight on shore. She fired guns and threw up blue lights, and thus the coast-guard and fishermen, whose huts fringe the bay, knew of her approach. Rockets were sent up at Portland, and other signals were made, with the object—since it was inevitable that the vessel must go ashore—of showing her crew the most suitable place to beach her. The *Royal Adelaide* was, however, beyond human control, and, despite every effort, she struck the ground about midnight. Directly after, she pitched broadside on to the beach, and began to roll fearfully, backward and forward, with the tremendous waves.

On shore, some of the coast-guard kept burning red and blue lights, so that they and the crew might see to work, while others prepared the rocket apparatus to shoot a line across the doomed vessel. Before this could be done, some intrepid fishermen contrived to get a rope to her stern, where it was made fast, and, amid intense excitement, some sort of cradle was slung, with the hope of getting passengers and crew ashore. Meanwhile, a rocket was thrown right across the wreck amidships, and a similar cradle was attached to that. These things were not done too soon, for gigantic seas were every minute striking the vessel frightful blows, and covering her from stem to stern with foam and spray. Everything that could be torn away was swept from her decks. Some of the people on board were securely lashed, but others, who trusted to their hands, were wrenched from their hold, as the ship rolled and pitched into the boiling sea. Amid the red glare of the fires, which lit up the mist and the white rushing waves, the brave sailors bent to the task of sending the women and children safe to the shore. This was extremely difficult, because it was necessary to watch a chance, in each case, between the rolls of the ship from one side to the other. The work went manfully on, however, and, in most instances, with success. But there were some heartrending exceptions. A woman, with her child, was put in the cradle, and the little one was swept by the sea from its mother's arms. Two men trusted themselves to a rope, as the ship swung shoreward, dropping with the hope of swimming through the surf. Both were drowned. So was another poor woman with a baby, who refused to leave the vessel.

The *Royal Adelaide* was now fast going to pieces; and toward the end there was an incident, beautiful and touching, even amid so many acts of terror and of heroism. A sailor was the last to leave the wreck, and he carried with him, lashed to his back, a little boy. He reached the shore in safety, and his charge was at once in the arms of the fishermen's wives, who were awaiting him. The noble tar thereupon insisted upon returning to the vessel to save those who still remained. Some poor souls, paralyzed with fright, had refused to trust themselves to the cradle, and this man now proposed to go and bring them as he had brought the boy. The coast-guards men actually prevented his going by force; and the event showed that they were right. For, long before he could have got back again, a vast sea came roaring in from the main, far overtopping all that had preceded it, and completely engulfing the fated ship with its Niagara of waters; and when it fell back again, the *Royal Adelaide* was seen no more.

MINOR TOPICS.

The company of penniless Italian emigrants at Castle Garden has been reinforced by the addition of several hundred persons, many of whom are ignorant whether they are now in New-York or Buenos Ayres, and another vessel with four hundred more, is on the way to this port. Obviously these people cannot obtain employment during the Winter, and the majority of them will therefore have to be supported either by public or private charity. The Italian residents of this City held a meeting the other night to discuss the matter, but contented themselves for the most part with abusing VICTOR EMMANUEL and his Government. The true course would seem to be for the Italian Minister to immediately apprise his Government of the wretched condition of the emigrants, and to induce it to put a stop to the operations of the swindling emigrant society by which these people are sent to our shores. Meanwhile, the Italian residents ought to be able to devise some scheme for relieving the Commissioners of Emigration from the burden of supporting a thousand or so of helpless people, who are here against their wishes, and who have been robbed by the heartless swindlers who have lured them from their homes.

In presenting their report at the annual meeting on Monday evening, the Directors of the Union League of Philadelphia referred with pardonable pride to the record which the institution has made during the year now closing. Avowedly a political club, the Union League was not among the least of the agencies by which the great October victory in Pennsylvania was won, and is, therefore, entitled to claim a large share in the credit of the national Republican triumph. Considering the great work which it accomplished, and its large-hearted hospitality so constantly extended throughout the contest, it is entitled to the good wishes of all Republicans. We are glad to learn from the report that the Club is in a flourishing condition, and that it promises a service in the future no less effective than that rendered in the past.

A divorce case, founded upon the unusual plea that the marriage was compulsory and contracted under protest, is pending in a Baltimore Court. The plaintiff is the husband, who says that in July, 1871, he was politely invited to the house of his father-in-law by that gentleman, who, getting him there, was so anxious for an immediate marriage between his daughter and the plaintiff, that he held the latter a prisoner by threatening his life, while the clergyman who had been provided performed the ceremony. The plaintiff declares that to all his affirmative responses during the ceremony he added the proviso, "If this is legal," and he now asks that the marriage may be declared null and void. He is not very likely to be gratified.

It is the custom of communities to move slowly in all matters of reform. The people of this City knew long before they finally rose against the Tammany ring that their rulers were thieves, but the revolt that drove out TWEED and his gang was many months in gaining strength enough to accomplish its purpose. The suburban village of Flushing, which is wholly without any water, except that supplied by a few wells and cisterns, has been for a year past discussing the subject of introducing water from a neighboring pond; but though the necessity of the measure is conceded, and the village has voted to carry it out, not a pipe has yet been laid. So on Monday night, when a fine gale was blowing, a fire broke out in Flushing, and, before it could be stopped by pulling down buildings, seven houses were burned. Had the people of Flushing, instead of spending the Summer in remarking that water really ought to be brought into the town, actually gone to work and brought it in, the fire of Monday night could easily have been controlled. If they are wise they will heed the warning, and proceed to lay their water-pipes at once.

The case of QUINN, convicted on Monday of the murder of MARTIN STANFORD, was a rather curious one. QUINN, it was proved, had stabbed STANFORD in a scuffle on the 18th of August. The murdered man was taken to the hospital, and, at the expiration of a month, discharged, convalescent, for a visit to his family. He got upon a car, and after some words with the conductor, was by him pushed off so violently as to fall in the street. He was taken back to the hospital and died the same night, according to the testimony of the attending physician, from the bursting of an abscess which had formed about the old wound. A nice question, it will be seen, presented itself as to the measure of responsibility for STANFORD'S death. If the conductor had not pushed him from the car, he would probably have recovered of the stab; without the stab, the fall from the car would probably have been harmless. The Coroner's jury on the inquest acquitted the conductor; QUINN, less lucky, has just been found guilty and sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment. Whatever may be thought of the former verdict, there will be few to cavil at the latter. Whether QUINN was or was not morally guilty of murder, he was guilty of using murderously a murderous weapon, which men of his class have heretofore been in the habit of wielding altogether too freely for public comfort or safety.

While we are anxiously hoping for that rapid transit which is so often promised, and so perpetually postponed, the Greenwich-street Elevated Railway has actually given us something very much like it. After a distinct failure at the outset of the enterprise, and a prolonged period of ridicule from the public, the Elevated Road has become a positive success. Trains have been run daily, at frequent intervals, for nearly a year past, and thousands of people have availed themselves of what is a rapid, and certainly seems to be a safe, means of transit between Dey-street and Thirty-first-street. The Company is now extending the track to the Battery, and expects soon to run trains over the entire length of the road in ten minutes. It is also proposed to roof over the sidewalk from the track to the neighboring buildings, and thus supply a new and elevated sidewalk, on which a second-story of shop-fronts can open. If these improvements are successfully made, we may be sure that other elevated roads will be built, and that we shall not be compelled to wait forever upon the slow movements of the projected under-ground roads.

If anybody has the power, and can use it without bankrupting the City Treasury, it might not be amiss to have the street lamps cleaned occasionally. In Broadway, Fifth-avenue, and in the public squares, the lamps are kept reasonably clean, but in many streets the glasses are so coated with dirt as to make the gas-lights behind them of little practical benefit to anybody but the gas companies, which are paid $50 per annum for each of these dimmed illuminators. As we must pay for the lighting of the streets, we can see no reason why we should have them in darkness for lack of an occasional visit from a lamp-cleaner.

The Poor Children.

We publish the following from the Children's Aid Society:

We acknowledge very gratefully the receipt of the following sums for the poor children in answer to the appeal so kindly made in the TIMES, besides other sums which we have acknowledged personally.

C. L. BRACE, Secretary.

Proprietors of the TIMES	$100 00
May and Clare	5 00
Husband and wife, and A. and A.	17 00
Madame P.	5 00
Mrs. C., (sick children's fund)	5 00
M. L. Roberts	7 50
J. T. Van R.	50 00
Rev. H. McK.	50 00
Cash, gold, $5, and bill, $5	10 00
Cash	1 00
Contents of little "Marion's box"	63
Marion's mamma	10 00
R—, Perry-street	5 00
J. D., Canal-street	25 00
C. S. & Co., Canal-street	65 00
John H., Canal-street	10 00
From two little children	10 00
A friend truly, would it were more	2 00
E. B., South Salem	3 00
Total	$381 13

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

MME. LUCCA AT THE ACADEMY.

"Die lustigen Weiber von Windsor," a musical setting of a German version of "The Merry Wives," which has long been popular in Germany, and is well known in England and Italy, was sung at the Academy, last evening, with Mme. Lucca in the principal part. The libretto, it is only necessary to say, adheres pretty closely to the play. Nicolai's music is fluent and graceful, rich in color rather than sparkling, and quite admirable in point of orchestration. We cannot say that complete justice was done either the story or the score by last night's work; but there was, nevertheless, much to commend in the representation. Mme. Lucca's personation of *Mrs. Ford* would in itself have made ample amends for a far less satisfactory recital than was offered. The artist, as the reader who has watched the record of the season's incidents need scarcely be told, has been thoroughly at ease, both as a songstress and an actress, in each of the very distinct characters she has essayed before local audiences; but no one will be surprised to learn that German text, a German score, and German stage traditions are, of all texts, scores and traditions those least likely to dismay her. Mme. Lucca approved herself, as was anticipated, an equally good *comédienne* and vocalist, from the opening duet, in which the mischief-making dames exchange notes concerning *Sir John's* conceit, to the harmonious trio at the close of the third act. In respect of acting, *Mrs. Ford's* comic grief, and her subsequent anger at her husband's jealousy, shown in the finale of act the first, supplied to Mme. Lucca the most appreciable opportunities for an assertion of her histrionic talent; the florid passages in the same very elaborate part of the opera; the exquisitely-written recitative and aria, with its brilliant cabaletta, in which, in the earlier portion of the first act, *Mrs. Ford* details her plan of action against the fat knight, and the terzetto above named, made clear the skill of the singer and the beauty of her voice. Mme. Lucca was recalled after the first act, and thrice summoned before the foot-lights when the curtain had fallen after the third. The lady was assisted by Herr Hermanns, who pictured *Falstaff*; by Herr Vierling, who represented *Ford*; by Miss Henne, who assumed the rôle of *Mrs. Page*; by Miss Doria, who was *Anne Page*, and by Herren Graf, Weinlich, and Reichard. Herr Graf sang the romance in the second act—a delicately-treated theme, with a violin obligato, neatly executed by Mr. Matzka—with considerable taste. The performances of the other artists do not call for extended criticism; those of Herr Vierling and of Miss Doria were meritorious, but the general rehearsal bore evidence of the difficulty experienced in gathering, at a few days' notice, a German troupe worthy of appearing with a prima donna like Mme. Lucca. There will be no representation, we have to mention, Friday. Saturday, a matinée rendering of "Il Trovatore" will terminate the supplementary week of the season.

OPERA BOUFFE.

Mlle. Aimée and her opera bouffe troupe will sing in "Barbe Bleue" at the Olympic Theatre, this evening.

The Boston Election—Indications of Fraudulent Counting.

BOSTON, Dec. 11.—Mayor Gaston's plurality in the recent election is 352. On this subject the *Journal* of this morning says: "It was evident in the early part of the day that Ward Two was not making honest returns of the state of the polls. At the 2 o'clock count this ward gave 680 for Gaston and 230 for Pierce. At the close of the polls the returns from this ward gave Gaston 1,440 and Pierce 338, showing a vote in two hours of over six a minute. Later in the evening, when the chances of Mr. Pierce's election improved, a final report was sent in as the condition of the polls at 4 o'clock, when they closed, and the 1,440 votes for Gaston had crept up to 1,841, while Mr. Pierce's reached 393. The vote reported at 2 o'clock was either false, or they cast votes at the rate of ten a minute during the last two hours."

Personal.

Gen. Wm. D. Washburne, of Minnesota; Senator Frank Smith, of Toronto; Hon. H. E. Sargent, General Superintendent of the Michigan Central Railroad; Mayor J. N. Knapp, of Auburn; Hon. C. C. Gilman, of Iowa; Lieut. J. E. Ide, of the United States Army; Judge A Ferriss, of Glen's Falls, and Dr. Campbell, of Liverpool, England, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gen. Byron Laflin and Col. C. H. Carlton, of the United States Army, and James Fraser, of Toronto, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

Francis B. Hayes, of Boston, is at the Brevoort House.

William J. McAlpine, of Pittsfield, Mass., is at the Hoffman House.

Another Large English Fortune Looked For.

From the Louisville (Ky.) Commercial, Dec. 9.

Yesterday B. F. Chase, Esq., of this city, received intelligence that the great English chancery suit of Tomley *vs.* Chase heirs, involving an estate worth £52,000,000 sterling, or about $260,000,000, which has been in the Courts of London for the last thirty years, has been decided in favor of the Chase heirs, who number about 100. Daniel Webster was at one time counsel for the American Chase heirs, and Robert Peel and Sir John Russell once endeavored to make a compromise with the heirs through Mr. Russell.

Outstanding Bonds of South Carolina.

From the Columbia (S. C.) Phœnix, Dec. 7.

It is rumored that a statement has been prepared by the late Controller-General, which gives the following as the amount of bonds of the State outstanding July 31, 1872: State capital bonds, $287,000; bonds for the redemption of Bank of State bills, $1,064,700; bonds of the Blue Ridge, $970,000; bonds for the redemption of bills receivable, $600,000; bonds for the payment of the interest on the public debt, $1,221,000; bonds for the relief of Treasury, $366,000; conversion bonds, $7,398,000; bonds for land commission, $557,000; funding bonds of act of 1866, $1,120,500. Total, $13,984,500.

COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY

Mayor Hall Severely Censured for His Recent Appointments.

An Indignant Protest Unanimously Adopted—E. Delafield Smith Called Upon to Resign.

A very important meeting of the Committee of Seventy was held last evening in their rooms. Mr. James M. Brown, the newly-elected Chairman, presided for the first time, and made a graceful acknowledgment of thanks for the honor conferred, and hoped the members would, before separating, give expression to their sentiments regarding the action of the only undeposed member of the late Ring, who seems to be devoting the few remaining days of his official career to fastening upon the City Government officers not in sympathy or in harmony with the Mayor elect, and to setting at defiance, under color of law, the twice-expressed verdict of the people at the polls.

A communication was read from Mr. Charles Crary, member of Assembly elect from the Twenty-first District, resigning from the Committee, and saying: "As a member of the Committee, I did what I could to further the objects they have in view. I hope to continue those efforts, and trust my course in the Legislature will meet the approval of the Committee and the people."

Hon. Edward Salomon, Chairman of the Committee on Legislation, in making his report of the preliminary doings of that subcommittee, asked for an expression of opinion, in view of the early meeting of the Legislature, and the Committee, on motion of Mr. D. Willis James, adopted a resolution unanimously, "that the policy of this Committee is to stand aloof from all party schemes, approving of all laws which will tend to give to the City a good government and substantial reforms, and disapproving of all schemes which look to party aggrandizement."

The question of the course of Mayor Hall making appointments to office on the eve of his retirement from public place was then considered. On this matter there was but one opinion, although some twenty members made short and earnest addresses, among them Messrs. Howard Potter, Jackson S. Schultz, William H. Neilson, Edmund R. Robinson, James M. Halstead, Joseph H. Choate, Jonathan Sturges, and George W. Lane. The whole subject was referred to the three first-named gentlemen, and in a short time they reported the following:

A PROTEST.

The Committee of Seventy, in the name of the Reform voters of the City, protest against the recent action of Mayor Hall in making vacancies in important offices of the City Government by conspiring with others, as we believe, to procure the resignation of his own appointees, and then appointing other persons acceptable to himself in their places for the term of four years.

A decent regard for the opinions of mankind should have induced him to have spent the brief remnant of this official days, after the election of his successor, in humiliation and repentance for his official sins, instead of thus outraging public sentiment, and grossly abusing the power remaining in his hands.

We object to the action complained of, because, while under indictment for grave official delinquencies, and condemned by the general judgment of his fellow-citizens for his complicity with the great frauds which have disgraced the City and loaded it with debt, he is a wholly unfit person to have the selection of those who shall administer our Municipal affairs in the interests of reform, and is not likely to appoint those whom its friends will approve, because his appointment of such officers for a long term of years, in the last days of his own term, is a fraudulent and unwarrantable encroachment upon the rights of his successor, who has been charged by the people with the chief responsibility of the future government of the City, and because such action is likely, as it is doubtless intended, to baffle and thwart the new City and State Governments in that thorough and radical renovation and reform of our Municipal affairs which the people demand from them. It is, therefore,

Resolved, That in view of the report that Mayor Hall is intending, before retiring from office, to arrange still further vacancies in other important offices, and to fill them with persons of his own selection, it is, in our judgment, the duty of all honest citizens who, in good faith, desire the complete reform of the City, to refuse to accept any office by his appointment.

Resolved, That we appeal to the Legislature which is to assemble in January to pay no heed whatever to this action of the Mayor and to these colorable changes, by which one set of his appointees is substituted for another, but to make thorough work with all the departments of the City Government, and to let no incumbent stand in the way who may owe his office to this unjust and unworthy action of the retiring Mayor.

Resolved, That if Mr. E. Delafield Smith shall fail to place his resignation of his office as Corporation Counsel in the hands of the Mayor elect, immediately on his installation into office, public opinion will be justified in deeming such omission on Mr. Smith's part as evidence of his having obtained the position by corrupt collusion, and of his determination to retain it in defiance of public sentiment and in disregard of the public good.

The report as presented by the Committee was unanimously adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

Mr. Thurlow Weed's Suggestion of an Elector.

From the Albany Journal, Dec. 10.

The recent meeting of the Presidential Electoral College in this city recalls an incident which occurred in the last Republican State Convention at Utica. The nomination of Gen. Dix for Governor, as will be seen by the incident we are about to mention, was not the only good thing inspired by Mr. Weed, who, although in retirement, was unexpectedly, while on a visit to the late Gov. Seward, chosen a delegate from the Assembly District in which he resides. Among the names of well-known Republicans that occurred to delegates as suitable to be placed on the ticket for Electors at large, was that of Mr. Weed. But it was known that if consulted on the subject, he would peremptorily decline, and, therefore, the thing was to be done "on the sly."

A delegate, however, shortly before the Convention reached that order of business, dropped into Mr. Weed's room and let out the secret. Mr. Weed immediately sent for several influential delegates, who, he well knew, must be at the bottom of the movement, and to whom he said: "This is very kind in you, and I appreciate the honor so highly that if I do not suggest a better name I will consent to leave the Convention to do as it pleases." His friends admitted that this was fair, but expressed doubts whether any other name would be as acceptable. Mr. Weed replied that he felt assured that they would cordially approve of the name he was about to suggest, adding that, "in his judgment the best name in the State, to be associated with Gerrit Smith as a candidate for Elector at Large, was that of Frederick Douglass." This was received with great satisfaction by Mr. Weed's friends, and was responded to by acclamation in the Convention.

The nomination of Gen. Dix for Governor, and that of Frederick Douglass for Presidential Elector, possessed national significance. Gen. Dix struck the first high, clear, ringing note for the Union in his order to "shoot the first man who attempts to haul down the American flag." Frederick Douglass, who possessed not only the courage to emancipate himself from slavery but the intelligence and industry to raise himself to an intellectual equality with the most gifted of our more favored race, had fairly earned the distinction which his nomination conferred.

Such a recognition by the Republicans of the Empire State of a reputable and enlightened freedman, appealed forcibly and successfully to colored electors throughout the Union. And the Electoral College, with appreciative good sense, perfected the idea by designating Mr. Douglass as the messenger to convey the vote of New-York to Washington.

The Stoppage of Jersey City's Water Supply.

The sudden stoppage of the water supply of Jersey City, on Tuesday night, led to considerable consternation among the citizens. The strong wind blowing on Tuesday drove the ice into the gate-house and on the seives through which the water is filtered into the mains. When it was desired to close the gate-house and turn off the water, it was found that the slots, which worked in grooves, had been blocked with the ice and could not be worked. The ice, therefore, which filled the gate-house, was covered with water in such a way that it was impossible to work to advantage at the same time that the ice continued to accumulate. A large force of men was set at work to break up the ice, and yesterday the water commenced to filter through, so that it could be drawn from hydrants in the cellars in the lower portion of the city. The work was continued all day until evening, when so much headway had been gained that water could be secured in all sections of the city, though it did not run under the usual pressure. Up to 12 o'clock noon, the progress had been so slow that it was feared it would be necessary to resort to extreme measures. In order to be prepared in case of an emergency, Gen. Newton was sent for, and it was intended, had there not been a prospect of securing a supply last evening, to blow up the entire gate-house.

The difficulty is now at an end, however, and efforts will now be made to protect the gate-house at the reservoir so as to make a recurrence of the accident impossible.

JAPAN.

Intended Establishment of an Elective Parliament.

From the San Francisco Morning Bulletin, Dec. 2.

Friday's mail from Japan contains an item of news of an important and interesting character, and which appears to effectually dispose of the statements that a reactionary influence has set in among the rulers of that Empire. The announcement is made that next month an elective Parliament is to be established. This is to consist of 600 members, and there are to be two Houses, but whether both will be elective was not at the time of the departure of the mail clearly understood. The particulars which have reached us concerning this advance to popular representative government are somewhat meagre, but the statement is explicit that the Mikado and his ministers have determined that henceforth the people shall have a voice in public affairs. For the past three years there has been a Parliament so called composed of fifty nominated members, with a President at their head. The first treaty of commercial alliance between the United States and Japan was signed in March, 1854. In 1856 Nagasaki and Hokodadi were opened to European commerce. It was not until after nine years intercourse with foreigners that Japan gave signs of adopting many of the elements of Western civilization. The Japanese have since introduced into their country the steam-engine, the telegraph, and a national system of education, all steps on the road to freedom; and with a judgment and foresight for which but little credit was given them at the time, as preparatory for the great changes since adopted, they took all the power from the hereditary nobles, and invested it in the Mikado, the Supreme Sovereign, and his ministers. The Japan *Gazette* thus concludes an editorial on the announcement of this introduction of the Parliamentary system:

"It is an experiment of the deepest interest; and nothing that has yet been done by the Government is so big with mightly consequences as is this. Surely all praise is due to the Government which has led the people, step by step, to freedom, and who now place so large an amount of power in their hands."

Among the intelligence received by this mail, also, is another proof that Japan intends to continue on its onward march. It is announced that the Government has issued a decree removing one of the greatest stains on their national polity, killing effectually the Yoshiwarra system, and making the sale of young females for the purposes of prostitution illegal under severe penalties.

THE SWINDLED ITALIANS.

The Government Called Upon to Put a Stop to the Emigration Business—Letter to Secretary Fish.

The penniless Italians who arrived in this City by the steamer Italy, on Monday, are wandering aimlessly about the City, and obtaining their support at Castle Garden. The Commissioners of Emigration have addressed the following letter to the Hon. Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State:

OFFICES OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1872.

To Hon. Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: The undersigned, a Committee of the Board of Commissioners of Emigration of the State of New-York, desire to call your attention to the arrival at this port of a large number of destitute Italian emigrants, and the circumstances under which these persons left their own country.

The facts in the case, as set forth in the accompanying affidavits, are as follows:

From the investigation made by the Commissioners of Emigration and the Consul-General of the Italian Government, Mr. Ferdinand De Luca, it appears that certain shipping agents doing business in Genoa, Naples, and Turin, made representations to these persons that employment, at good wages, largely in excess of what they could obtain in their own country, was to be had in the United States immediately on their arrival, and by such means induced them to come here.

These emigrants, to the number of 1,507, arrived as follows: Nov. 8, per steam-ship Denmark, 266; Nov. 18, per steam-ship Holland, 532; Nov. 19, per steam-ship City of London, 73; Dec. 4, per steam-ship City of Washington, 127; Dec. 6, per steam-ship City of Montreal, 69; Dec. 9, per steam-ship Italy, 440.

Unaccustomed to the rigors of a northern climate, and without means or employment, a large number of them have become a charge to the Commissioners of Emigration.

This is a heavy burden on the resources of this Department, always at this season, owing to the cessation of agricultural labor in the Winter months, taxed to the uttermost to provide food and shelter for the average proportion of emigrants arrived during the preceding five years who may, and every Winter do, claim relief from the emigrant fund, by reason of sickness or destitution.

To save these unfortunate Italians from much suffering, the Commissioners were compelled to receive into their institutions, already overcrowded, over 250 of the passengers of the steam-ship Holland immediately on their landing at Castle Garden, and they anticipate having to support until next Spring the greater part of the whole number.

The Legislature of this State, in fixing the commutation fee or *per capita* tax on alien emigrants, (now $1 50,) anticipated that only a small percentage of the emigrants would become a charge on the fund, while in the case of these passengers arrived per steam-ship Holland, nearly fifty per cent. are already receiving support.

The Consul-General, who has shown every disposition to aid the Commissioners in investigating the matter, has already communicated with his Government on the subject, but says that any statement which may be made by it will probably be received with suspicion by the people, as prompted by a desire to check emigration. He therefore suggests, as more likely to effect the purpose in view, the publication, by the United States Legation at Rome, in the various newspapers in Italy, of an official circular, informing intending emigrants of the fraudulent character of the representations made by the shipping agents in these cases, and advising them against embarking at this season of the year, on account of the harshness of our northern climate and the difficulty of obtaining employment at the present time, unless provided with sufficient cash means to support them during the Winter. In addition to the number of these destitute immigrants already arrived, the Commissioners are informed that there are on the way to this port, under like circumstances, some 500 more.

As these shipping agents are, doubtless, continuing this business, in order to put a stop to it, at the earliest possible moment the Commissioners of Emigration would respectfully suggest that, if not inconsistent with the regulations of the State Department, any instructions you may deem proper to send to the United States Legation at Rome, in reference to this matter, be sent by telegraph.

We have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

GEORGE J. FORREST,
SIGISMUND KAUFMANN,
JAMES LYNCH,
Special Committee.

The Bible in the Schools.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me to suggest to those of our fellow-citizens throughout the State who desire to retain the "Holy Scriptures without note or comment" in our public schools, notwithstanding the recent adverse decision of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, an appeal to the Legislature for the insertion of a clause in the State Common School law corresponding substantially to the following, which, for more than a quarter of a century past, has precluded the expulsion of the Bible from our City schools. It constitutes section 18 of the School act of this City, and has been in existence since 1844:

"No school shall be entitled to or receive any portion of the school moneys in which the religious doctrines or tenets of any particular Christian or other religious sect shall be taught, inculcated, or practiced, or in which any book or books containing compositions favorable or prejudicial to the particular doctrines or tenets of any particular Christian or other religious sect, or which shall teach the doctrines or tenets of any other religious sect. * * But *nothing herein contained shall authorize the Board of Education to exclude the Holy Scriptures, without note or comment, or any selections therefrom, from any of the schools provided for by this act*; but it shall not be competent for the said Board of Education to decide *what version*, if any, of the Holy Scriptures, *without note or comment*, shall be used in any of the schools. Provided that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to violate the rights of conscience as secured by the Constitution of this State and of the United States."

S. S. RANDALL.

MORRISANIA, Monday, Dec. 9, 1872.

Gen. Dix at the Soldiers' Fair.

The Governor-elect last evening visited the Fair held in Republican Hall, in aid of the widows and orphans of the soldiers of the late war. The bass-reliefs for the soldiers' monument in Green-Wood appeared to interest the distinguished visitor, as did also a likeness of himself in military uniform, which was on exhibition at one of the tables. A letter was also found for him in the "Post-office," which he accepted, and paid the postal charge to the Postmistress, saying that "he knew something about the way post-offices were conducted." While he was walking around a pretty little girl advanced from the floral temple, and presented him with a large, handsome bouquet, which gift was rewarded with a kiss. Having made several purchases, the General quietly slipped out by the door alone, and disappeared before half the visitors had known that he had been present.

OUR MONETARY EVILS.

Suggestions by Mr. Henry Clews—He Recommends Greater Freedom in Banking, as to Circulation, as to Reserves, and as to Rate of Interest.

Mr. Henry Clews, the well-known banker, has published a very clear and interesting brochure, entitled *Our Monetary Evils: Suggestions for their Remedy*. In the introduction he points out the alternating stringency and ease in the money market.

Every Winter, he says, money is a drug at the financial centre, and every Spring it becomes so scarce as to cause much inconvenience; in the Summer it again accumulates to the extent of superabundance, and in the late Fall the supply is inadequate, the wants of the interior can be only partially supplied, and that at the expense of panic in Wall-street. During the periods of ease, speculation takes unbounded license, and the prices of securities are forced up beyond their intrinsic value, while the stringency compels a wholesale realizing, with the result of a fall in prices below the real merits of the securities, and consequent failures and general alarm. These wide fluctuations in stock values furnish the main aliment to the demoralizing speculations of the Stock Exchange, and attract the ablest financial talent of the country into an employment little better in its morals or its results than that of the faro-bank. These, however, are by no means the worst consequences of the violent oscillations in our money market. None are benefited by the periods of extreme ease; for, as money centres here in seasons of abundance only because it is not wanted in the interior, the producing and mercantile classes outside this City derive little or no advantage from the low rates; and those among our local capitalists who may be tempted into business by the temporary cheapness of loans soon find themselves embarrassed by a period of panic. But, on the other hand, in the seasons of stringency, all sections sympathize with the derangements at New-York. The marketing of the crops is obstructed. The produce merchants of the West and the cotton merchants of the South cannot procure sufficient currency for buying the crops from the farmer and the planter; they are embarrassed in carrying their stocks of produce, through the inability of the banks of the interior to get adequate rediscounts of paper at New-York, and have, therefore, to forego legitimate operations, or to realize at a disadvantage. As a consequence of this lack of credit and monetary facilities for marketing the crops, the farmers are unable to settle with the store-keepers, and the store-keepers with the interior jobbers; and irregularities in the settlements of country merchants with the distributing houses of the seaboard cities are the winding up of this series of derangements.

Mr. Clews traces these difficulties, which he explains still more minutely, to the limitations placed around our banking system, with the excellent motive of giving security to business men, but which he claims defeat that object. The following is the substance of his argument:

The panics which now occur two or three times a year are directly traceable to the enactments relating to the reserves of the National Banks. The law demands that, in the large cities, each bank shall hold at all times an amount of lawful money equal to not less than one-fourth of its circulating notes and deposits combined, and imposes the penalty of liquidation upon persistent violation of that regulation. It is important to note closely how this law operates; for it is the most fruitful source of disturbance of the money market. 1. It fixes an abitrary limit to the loans of the banks. The proceeds of loans and discounts immediately become deposits, and it therefore follows that when the deposits and circulation have reached the limit prescribed by the reserves, no further expansion of loans can be made without augmenting the deposits beyond their lawful proportion to the reserves. It thus results that when the reserves have fallen to the minimum amount allowed by law, there is an end to any further accommodation to the customers of the banks, a condition of things as conducive to panic as anything can be conceived to be. 2. It causes a precautionary reservation of the means of the banks. When the reserves are approaching the legal minimum and trouble is foreseen, the customers of the banks having large accounts request that a certain amount of resource be reserved for them, in case they may happen to need it; this accommodation, however, is rarely called for by the customer, and the banks are thus prevented from extending facilities to others which would materially relieve the market. But for the fears excited by the near approach to the legal limit of the reserves, these precautions would be unnecessary. 3. The reserve law also affords the strongest inducement to the locking-up of legal tenders in furtherance of mischievous speculations. The speculator has an inalienable right to do what he pleases with his money, and no conventional expedients nor any legal enactments can prevent him from exercising that right; no matter how much he may injure others in so doing. Strange to say, however, the law as it now stands puts a high premium on his withdrawing his millions of "greenbacks" from use on the market. It makes it in the highest degree profitable for him to realize on all his securities and lock up the lawful money proceeds, that he may thereby embarrass every branch of business; and it gives him a power and a certainty of success in such operations which he can find under no other circumstances. The moment the banks have touched the limit of their reserves, there is no further expansion of loans possible; and, if the reserves are still further reduced, the banks have to call in loans to reinforce their reserves; all that the speculator has to do, therefore, is to withdraw a few millions of "greenbacks" from the banks, and immediately the loans are contracted, with a consequent realizing upon securities, a suspension of discounts, and all the mischiefs of panic. Were it not for the law thus placing an inflexible limit upon the operations of the banks, and thereby rendering them powerless, the speculator could never know the amount of resistance he would have to encounter from the elasticity of the bank resources, and would never dream of running a tilt with the combined force of all the banks. His sole assurance of success lies in the law having fixed a limit to banking, which, when once reached, the situation is placed wholly under his control; the only danger to his scheme being from the possibility of extraneous aid coming to the market through intervention of the Treasury; which, however, rarely appears until the mischief has been accomplished. 4. The dread of an unsafe reduction of the reserves keeps up a constant uneasiness in the money market at those seasons when money usually is active. The reserve law places conspicuously before the public eye a clearly-defined line, on reaching which there is sure to be panic; and, as the line is neared, the sensitiveness of credit is so intensified as to create a condition of distrust calculated to give the utmost possible effect to the locking-up operations of the "bears." 5. The severity of these effects falls with special weight upon the mercantile interests. The Stock Exchange firms have learned to provide against the regularly recurring spasms by time loans extending over the period of pressure, or by borrowing bills of exchange and realizing upon them; and the banks, in view of possible panic, are forced to make loans upon collaterals, which they can call in at will; so that it not unfrequently happens that prices at the Stock Exchange stand firm throughout the severest stringency. But merchants can take no such precaution for their protection; they have to apply for discounts when they receive their paper; and applying when the banks are virtually restrained by law from extending their operations, or when the law is compelling a contraction of loans, they have to wait until the storm has subsided. It is, therefore, a serious misconception to suppose, as many do, that our ever-recurring panics affect only Wall-street interests. The worst forms of injury fall upon the commercial and industrial classes of the country at large, and produce incalculable mischief.

Next, the question arises, are there any advantages growing out of the regulations relative to bank reserves which so far compensate for their mischievous results as to justify the continuance of the restrictions? 1. It is very generally supposed that these compulsory reserves afford security. If what has been said above be true, as to their effects upon credit operations at large, the restrictions certainly afford no security to the community generally, but are a most fruitful source of insecurity to all commercial operations dependent upon the money market. 2. It will perhaps be said that the reserves secure the bank-note holders. But what need is there for protecting that class of bank creditors, when the Government holds bonds in their behalf to the extent of twenty per cent. (in market value) in excess of the amount of the notes? 3. It will be urged that this reserve is necessary for the protection of the depositors. But what protection can there be to this class when the twenty-five per cent. reserve cannot be used for paying their claims without exposing the bank to being placed in the hands of a receiver? As the law stands, depositors cannot enforce their claims upon the bank, when it holds nothing beyond the lawful reserve, without exposing it to liquidation—a rather tardy method of creditors getting their money, and not by any means calculated to insure their payment in full. But, conceding that the reserves did afford any really important security to the depositors, it would be a poor satisfaction to a merchant to know that his bank balance was protected, if the law that insured that safety was at the same time embarrassing his customers, rendering his notes unnegotiable, depreciating his merchandise, and causing a general blockade of credit operations. 4. It is imagined that the reserve law provides a protection against periods of panic. True, it causes a certain amount of cash to be held back, which might be of the utmost efficacy in staying the progress of panic, could it be used; but the law is ludicrously inconsistent with its purpose in prohibiting the reserve from being used, even in the utmost exigency, and thereby becomes the most dangerous of all sources of panic, instead of being its remedy. 5. Besides, it is not apparent how it becomes the business of the Government to protect bank depositors. In the case of a currency, which, for the convenience of business, needs to enjoy universal confidence and be acceptable everywhere in the country, the Government may perform very valuable service in fully protecting the note-holders. But deposits are a purely local affair. The depositor can satisfy himself as to the safety of the bank with which he places his funds, and would, perhaps, exercise all the more scrutiny on that point were he not led to depend upon this imperfect and misleading legal protection. He no more needs protection in the matter of employing his idle funds than in selling his goods on credit, or in lending his money, or in depositing with a private banker, or in any other way placing his property in the hands of a second party. What excuse then is there for the Government assuming the function of protector of the bank depositor; especially seeing that, in doing this, it causes so much mischief to banking and commercial interests at large? 6. The truth is that the bank much better understands how to protect its depositors than the Government does; and has equally potent motives for doing so. No intelligently-managed bank would conduct its business without providing a reserve fund in lawful money to provide for a special demand from its depositors; and probably that reserve would, if left to the discretion of the banks, be equal, ordinarily, to that now required by the law. But, if untrammeled by legal enactments, the bank would use its reserve in periods of pressure, for the purposes for which it was maintained, and thereby aid its customers to stave off the mischiefs of panic, trusting for the return of its reserve when the inevitable reaction toward ease occurred.

We are led to the conclusion, therefore, that one of the first requisites to a steadier condition of the money market and the avoidance of our periodic panics, is the removal of all legal restrictions upon the reserves of the banks, leaving each bank to determine, from the character of its own specific requirements, how much reserve it is needful for it to maintain, and free to use its reserve whenever occasion requires. This is no more freedom than is accorded to the private banker, and apparently with perfect safety; it is no more liberty than the merchant is allowed in the management of his business; and unless our bank managers are to be stigmatized by the law as most discreditably incompetent, it is a degree of liberty entirely compatible with perfect safety to the creditors of the banks.

Experience has proved that our monetary system needs greater elasticity. At those periods, when large amounts of ready money are required for purchasing the crops from the farmers and planters, much inconvenience is always experienced in procuring the currency requisite for those movements. The circulation has to be drawn from the larger financial centres, with the result of an injurious tightness of money there; and after procuring all that is obtainable at those points, it is yet found that the supply is inadequate, and the forwarding of the crops is consequently interfered with, to the especial injury of the farming classes. As our bank currency is in all respects as good a circulating medium as could be desired, it seems to be only necessary that the banks should be left free to issue whatever amount of notes they find to be required by the legitimate needs of business; always provided, that the notes so issued be secured, as at present, by the deposit of Government bonds at Washington. The fact that all the issues had to be covered by a deposit of bonds, would effectually neutralize any liability to a redundancy of this form of circulation. And, as a further check upon over-issues, Congress should see to it that provision is made at New-York, and perhaps also at some other redemption cities, for an agency in connection with the local Clearing-house, through which the banks could have their bank-notes assorted and sent to the issuers or their redemption agents for redemption.—By this means, the note circulation could be sent back to the issuing bank when it was not wanted, and with these important results: the periodic redundance of money at this centre would be prevented, and unhealthy speculation held in check, and the country banks would hold in their vaults a supply of their own notes to meet the wants of their customers when currency is required for crop movements, rendering them less dependent upon supplies of money from the Eastern money centres. How admirably such an arrangement would work has been demonstrated conclusively by the operation of the Suffolk Bank system—than which nothing has proved better calculated to insure, at the same time, conservative bank management and adequate banking accommodation to the public. By removing the existing restrictions as to the amount of note issues, ample currency accommodation would be provided against the most extreme requirements; and by enforcing the redemption of the notes in periods of redundancy of circulation, a wholesome contraction would be insured; under such arrangements we could never have either too little or too much circulation, and the rate of interest would be kept comparatively even. It is respectfully submitted that in no other way could we secure a more natural or more perfect elasticity in the circulating medium of the country.

Mr. Clews also recommends the repeal of the Usury laws, arguing that if all our banks and bankers were free to ask more than the present legal rates, they would at once come into competition with those who now, in evasion of the law, obtain rates varying from 10 to 300 per cent. per annum, and this increase of competition would prevent usurious charges, and benefit at the same time the leading borrowing classes. He concludes:

To recapitulate; the measures which I would respectfully suggest as calculated to place our monetary affairs upon a steadier and more natural basis are:

1. The removal or the amelioration of the existing restrictions upon the reserves of the national banks.
2. Free issues of bank currency, upon deposits of bonds at Washington, as at present.
3. Effective arrangements for insuring the contraction of the bank-note circulation, through redemption, in seasons of undue abundance of money; and,
4. The utter abolition of the Usury laws.

FASHIONS FOR DECEMBER.

Le Follet says: The dark colors worn this Winter are, generally speaking, much more becoming to the complexion than the effacées shades in vogue earlier in the season. The olive-greens, though not in themselves pretty, are very elegant when employed in the toilet; the other shades of green, such as bottle, beetle, lizard, and duck, are very much more beautiful and richer in effect. Garnet, claret, and amethyst are splendid colors for rich materials, such as velvet, satin, or thick silks. In browns, the bronze foncé, the bronze doreé, pain brûlé, and chamois, are the favorite tints. Among the grays, the shades known as mouse, flax, and Russian are the most sought after.

For evening and in-door wear, the faded tints, such as réséda, eau de nil, bleu lac, nymphe pink, &c., are still à la mode; but, as the Winter advances, and ball-dresses are required, it is very probable that more brilliant colorings will come into fashion, especially for young ladies.

The evening dresses for receptions, &c., are made with very long trains—in fact, all in-door dresses are made with long skirts, more or less trained. Visiting dresses also have long skirts, if for ceremonious occasions. These are very much trained, the ras-terre and short skirts being strictly reserved for the promenade.

An immense quantity of fur is worn, silver fox being the favorite at the moment. Some velvet wraps are entirely lined with fur, and are extremely comfortable and warm.

The Genoa and Lyons velvets worn this Winter are magnificent in quality and coloring, emerald green, amethyst, crimson, and claret being the favorite colors.

Bodices, with real or simulated waistcoats, are still in very great favor, and likely to continue so; it is a most becoming and elegant style. Some of the waistcoats are made so long as to give the appearance of a tablier; this is especially the case with any of the polonaises so much worn.

For dress, points are much worn to bodices; one deep point at the back, another under each arm, and one or two in front, is the newest style. If the dress is trimmed with anything drooping, such as lace or fringe, this ornament should be placed also round the waist and points.

Those ladies who prefer tight-fitting coverings out of doors generally have small pélerines to accompany their polonaises or casaques, either of the same material or velvet. Some casaques of cloth are made in the "Princesse" form—that is, the bodice and skirt cut in one, without any plaitings or drapery; this is very becoming to an elegant figure, but should be strictly avoided by any lady inclined to embonpoint.

Dress-sleeves for day wear are coat-shaped or quite tight-fitting, with the cuff worn outside. This is an old fashion, whose revival we gladly welcome; it has a peculiarly ladylike and distingué appearance.

There are many varieties of the open sleeve, for more dressy toilettes; none so elegant as the "Marquise," tight to the elbow, with frills of lace.

New shapes in bonnets are constantly making their appearance, some excessively outré in form and trimmings, others quieter and more becoming. One thing is certain, viz.: that since the alteration in the way of dressing the hair, they are decidedly larger, and are worn much more off the face than formerly. Modifications of the shapes known as "Rubens," "Marin," and "Rabagas," are the best worn; they almost all have long ends of lace and watered ribbon over the back hair, with feathers or flowers, or a combination of the two ornaments on the crown.

There is so little difference in the shape and trimmings of bonnets and hats that one can easily be worn to represent the other by the simple addition or subtraction of the strings. The hats are worn a little forwarder on the face than the bonnets, but not on the forehead, as formerly.

Some very elegant veils are worn, giving the appearance of a mantilla; they are simply long scarves of lace or figured net, fastened at the back and brought forward again on to the chest, where it is fastened. This is by no means a very new fashion, as it has made its appearance before; but, now the face is so much more exposed, it is in great favor.

CANADA.

The Canadian Pacific Railroad—Completion of the Arrangements for Organization.

TORONTO, Dec. 11.—The *Mail* (Government organ) announces the completion of arrangements for the organization of a company to build the Canadian Pacific Railroad, authorized under the act of the last session of Parliament. Negotiations have resulted in an agreement to raise the necessary capital among the people of Canada, and to submit to such restrictions as will prevent the danger apprehended—that the control of the road and lands would fall into the hands of foreigners interested in a rival project. A Board of Directors, consisting of five from Quebec, five from Ontario, and one specially selected to represent the interests of the other provinces of the Dominion will be elected. Stock will be distributed in the same proportion, it being part of the scheme to open the books and offer to the general public in the rich provinces the entire amount. No Director will be allotted more than $100,000 worth of stock. The amount allotted to Ontario will be rather over $3,800,000; to Quebec, over $3,000,000, and to each of the other provinces, about $770,000. Care also will be taken that no successful attempt shall be made to monopolize stock in the hands of the Directors. It has been decided that no members of either House of Parliament will be placed on the Board, and that men of known wealth or great railway experience shall be intrusted with the management of the undertaking.

"Policy-Holder" Answered.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In view of the continued misrepresentations written or inspired by a person calling himself "Policy-holder," it may not be improper for me (one of the three Consulting Actuaries he refers to) to make a few counter statements and explanations.

He says "Consulting Actuaries are like consulting lawyers, and their opinions are the same as those of their employers." Disregarding the implied slur on the honorable profession of law, I will say that the statement is only true of Consulting Actuaries in so far as their opinions are generally privately ascertained before they are publicly employed. The opinions of myself and the two gentlemen just associated with me were positively expressed and known some time before we had the least expectation of receiving the letter addressed to us by the eighteen life insurance companies. If an Actuary should indorse any view not thoroughly his own, he would entirely lose the respect of his professional brethren.

In this morning's paper the same anonymous individual somewhat speciously endeavors to show that we three gentlemen have previously expressed opposite views.

He tries to fortify himself by single sentences, taken from our previously published opinions, on questions not having the slightest relation to the one now at issue.

Thus, for example, Prof. Wright, in speaking of the advantages of low rates, was recommending that policy-holders should pay premiums during the whole term of their policies rather than commute them into single or ten annual payments. The extract, moreover, appears to be an intentional mutilation of the only similar passage I can find in his writings. Is not "Policy-holder's" misquotation as bad as a forgery?

Next, Mr. Homans, in the case of a certain new mutual Life Insurance Company is made to appear to have approved "rates reduced fully equal to those now proposed by the 'Mutual;'" this is positively false, for the rates of the former company, including both the cash and credit parts, were about the same as the *present* rates of the "Mutual" Life.

The extract from one of my own opinions has evidently no bearing on the case, as every intelligent reader will see, and therefore requires no explanation.

Any way, the whole question is far too serious to allow any weight to charges of slight inconsistency on the part of myself and friends.

The above are my professional remarks on the attacks on our professional opinions. As a private individual, long familiar with the improper management of the "Mutual" Life, I now declare that "Policy-holder's" articles are paid for and written, or directly inspired, and their insertion paid for, by one of those policy-holders who received a lion's share of the $189,000 falsely entered on the books as "dividends to policy-holders," and no one will dare to state to the contrary on oath.

A person down in Beaver-street, calling himself a "Consulting Actuary," has expressed an opinion favorable to the "Mutual" Life's course. As he gives no reason for his opinion, it has no support except his name, and, as for that, I may say that, four years ago, he resigned his position as Actuary in the only company with which I ever knew him to be connected. As I was its Consulting Actuary at the time, I know that it was for professional reasons, which, out of respect for his family and his gray hairs, I will not now state. Since that, I think he has not been employed by any company, unless it may be, within a few days past, by the "Mutual" Life.

Very respectfully,
D. P. FACKLER,
No. 293 Broadway.

Protest of the Policy-Holders of the Mutual Life Insurance Company.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Hundreds of the policy-holders of the Mutual Life, who are opposed to the threatened experiment of that Company in the reduction of its rates, have signed the protest; and additional names are received by every mail in great numbers.

Persons in this City desiring to sign the same will find them at the following places:

Home Insurance Company, No. 135 Broadway.
Foster & Thomson, No. 69 Wall-street.
Park Bank, No. 214 Broadway.
Geo. W. Carleton, Fifth-avenue Hotel.
Frame, Hare & Lockwood, bankers, No. 202 Broadway.
Parker Handy, banker, No. 24 Nassau-street.
Geo. P. Putnam, book-seller, corner Fourth-avenue and Twenty-third-street.
J. W. Geery & Co., grocers, Thirty-fourth-street and Broadway.
S. M. Pettengill, No. 37 Park-row.

Steam Safes in the Boston Fire.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1872.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Though entirely unnecessary to establish the superiority of Steam Safes, we submit the following testimonial.

Respectfully yours,
S. H. COLE, Manager.

OFFICE CHARLES B. LANCASTER, COMMISSION MERCHANT, BOOTS AND SHOES, NO. 21 HANOVER-STREET, BOSTON, Nov. 15, 1872.

To American Steam Safe Company, S. H. Cole, Manager, N. Y. Depot, 300 Broadway:

I received only yesterday the contents of my Sanborn Steam Fire and Burglar-proof Safe, from the great fire of 10th inst., and am happy to inform you that they are in a very satisfactory condition, neither a paper nor entry being in the least degree defaced, only the bindings of some of the books being "cooked," which, I think, fully attest the value of your steam arrangement; for I am a witness that not a stream of water was played upon our entire block at any time during the fire, and as late as Monday P. M. there was fire in our cellar. After seeing my safe and its contents, *I want another of the same kind*, but *two sizes larger*, in order that we may dispose of more books and papers, which heretofore we have been obliged to keep outside the safe, and in the present case they were totally destroyed. On the burglar vault of the new safe I wish placed the combination-lock from the old one, (which we opened in the usual manner,) as a relic of the disaster, also as a testimony to the value of your safe. I feel fully repaid for the extra expense of the burglar-chest in addition to the other, and cannot too highly recommend it.

Gratefully yours,
CHAS. B. LANCASTER,
Late No. 116 Pearl-street.

A Town Without Either Collector or Receiver of Taxes.

The State Legislature last Winter passed an act creating a Receiver of Taxes for the town of Newtown, Queens County, and abolishing the office of Collector, which provided that Oliver Crooks, the incumbent in the latter office, should hold the position of Receiver for the ensuing three years. In the belief that the clause legislating Crooks into office was unconstitutional, the people last Spring elected Joseph A. Lawrence to the office of Receiver, and commenced an action on a writ of *quo warranto* to oust Crooks. The matter came before Judge Ingalls, in the Supreme Court at Albany, and last Monday he decided that the clause referred to was unconstitutional, but also held that as there was no vacancy in the office of Receiver at the time of the town election, Lawrence was not legally elected to that position, and could not assume it, which leaves the town without any person authorized to receive the taxes this year.

The Electoral Vote of Texas.

Four of the eight Electors chosen by the people of Texas met in Austin on the 4th inst., and filled up their number by appointing four substitutes for the absent members. The balloting resulted in a unanimous vote for Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, for President, and Gov. B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri, for Vice-President.

Those who seek health, comfort, and thorough cleanliness should try the Russian, or Vapor, Bath at No. 25 East Fourth-street. These luxurious and popular Baths, by hardening and fortifying the skin, render all susceptability to taking cold impossible.—*Evening Mail.*

Nicol, Davidson & Co.,

No. 686 Broadway, factory No. 4 Great Jones-street. Manufacturers of FINE SILVER-PLATED WARE, good for fifteen years' service, offer a large assortment either at wholesale or retail; also, China, Glass, and Gas Fixtures.—*Advertisement.*

Gentlemen After Shaving

Will find great comfort in the use of BURNETT'S KALLISTON.—*Advertisement.*

Roebuck's Weather Strips

Protect the interior of your house and office from the cold wind. Leave your orders at ROEBUCK'S, No. 58 Fulton-st., near Cliff.—*Advertisement.*

HONOR TO THE VETERANS.—Honor also to the inventors whose genius have emancipated the race of women from the drudgery of the needle. Honor above all to a firm which like the Wilson Sewing-machine Company, distributes its machines broadcast throughout the land at prices that even the poor and humble can afford to pay. A first-class machine for fifty dollars! This is the proclamation of the Wilson Sewing-machine Company to the people. Sales-room at No. 757 Broadway, New-York, and in all other cities in the United States. The Company want agents in country towns.—*Advertisement.*

An Upright and Grand Piano, of the "Knabe" make, adorns Mme. Lucca's study and parlor. She pronounces them perfect. Sold by J. BAUER & Co., No. 650 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

For cleaning and dyeing the best in City, go to LORD'S, No. 630 Broadway, near Bleecker-street, and No. 934 Broadway, below Twenty-second-street.—*Advertisement.*

Colds and Coughs.—Sudden changes of climate are sources of Pulmonary and Bronchial affections. Take at once BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, let the Cold, Cough, or Irritation of the Throat be ever so slight.

Extract Cashmere Bouquet.

For the handkerchief.

CASHMERE BOUQUET TOILET SOAP,

MADE BY COLGATE & CO.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

Wood Carpeting, No. 942 Broadway. Send stamp for illustrated price-list; from 25c. per foot.

Sterling Silver Dinner Services at very close prices, by the manufacturers, FORD & TUPPER, No. 1,150 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

Drunkenness Cured in a Few Days by Dr. Friment's Mexican Specific. Clinton Medical Institute, No. 147 East 15th-st.

Wedding and Ball Cards, Paris Styles, Monograms, Orders of Dancing, Note Papers. J. EVERDELL, No. 302 Broadway. Established 1840.

Oatmeal Soap. (Indexical,) for the complexion; better than any cosmetic: a perfect Winter Soap. HEGEMAN & CO., Broadway.

"Let Us Have Peace."—Stop your barking and wheezing. DELMONICO LITTLE'S SYRUP PECTORAL cures all such complaints.

Wedding Cards, Elegant Styles, at WM. EVERDELL'S SONS', No. 104 Fulton-st.

New-York Stencil Works, No. 87 Nassau-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

MEACHAM—MILLER.—On Tuesday, Dec. 10, at Saugerties, N. Y., by Rev. S. H. Cobb, JOHN CHESTER MEACHAM, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to IDA LLOYD MILLER, of Philadelphia, Penn.

SLOANE—VANDERBILT.—On Tuesday, Dec. 10, at St. Bartholomew's Church, by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., assisted by Rev. Samuel Cooke, D. D., WILLIAM D. SLOANE to EMILY THORN, daughter of Wm. H. Vanderbilt, Esq.

VINCENT—PARKER.—On Tuesday, Dec. 10, 1872, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., CHARLES R. VINCENT to NINA, daughter of Dr. Theodore Parker, all of this City. No cards.

DIED.

BOLTON.—On Tuesday, Dec. 10, after a lingering illness, LAURA E., wife of James Clinton Bolton and daughter of the late Theodore B. Tallmadge.

Funeral at her late residence, Westfield, N. J., on Friday, Dec. 13, at 1½ o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Train leaves foot of Liberty-st. at 12 o'clock.

COVERT.—At Rahway, N. J., on Wednesday, 11th inst., AURELIA WINDER, daughter of Frances T. and the late Jacob F. Covert, in the 19th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at St. Paul's Church, Rahway, N. J., on Friday, 13th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

ROSENFELD.—On the 26th November, in Frankfort-on-the-Main, LOUIS ROSENFELD, late of this City, in the 64th year of his age.

☞ Cleveland and Louisville papers please copy.

EMANUEL.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Dec. 11, ELEANOR, relict of the late Michael Emanuel, in the 88th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Friday afternoon, 13th inst., at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 105 Nassau-st., Brooklyn.

GODEY.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Dec. 11, LOUIS GODEY, youngest son of the late S. L. and Alice B. Haven.

Funeral services at No. 126 Elliott-place, Brooklyn, on Friday morning, at 8½ o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

McGLOIN.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, 11th inst., JOHN McGLOIN, aged 54.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 513 2d-av., at 1 o'clock P. M., on Friday, 13th inst.

NASON.—On Wednesday, 11th inst., at Montclair, N. J., in the 57th year of his age, JOSEPH NASON, of the firm of Joseph Nason & Co., New-York, and formerly of the firm of Walworth, Nason & Co., Boston.

The remains will be taken to Boston for interment. Funeral services will be held at his late residence in Montclair, N. J., on Thursday, Dec. 12, at 3½ P. M. Carriages will await the arrival of 2 P. M. train from foot of Barclay-st. Return trains at 5 and 5:55 P. M.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

NASH.—In Bridgeport, Conn., on Monday evening, 9th inst., WILLIAM B. NASH, M. D., in the 87th year of his age.

Funeral service at the North Congregational Church, Friday, 13th, at 2 o'clock.

OGDEN.—At Lyons, Nov. 18, CAROLINE, widow of Edward Ogden.

PIKE.—Of apoplexy, on Saturday evening, Dec. 7, 1872, SAMUEL N. PIKE, aged 50 years.

The friends of deceased are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 613 5th-av., on Thursday morning, Dec. 12, at 10 o'clock.

STEVENSON.—On Tuesday, Dec. 10, WILLIAM V., youngest child of Thos. F. and Emma C. Stevenson, and grandson of William A. Vreeland, Esq., aged 2 months and 26 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 500 State-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, 12th inst., at 2 P. M.

TAYLOR.—Died on the 9th inst., SOPHIA SHERMAN, wife of Robert L. Taylor.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral at the residence of her son-in-law, Joseph B. Varnum, No. 116 East 20th-st., (Gramercy Park,) on Thursday morning, 12th inst., at 10 o'clock, without further invitation.

VERMILYE.—On Tuesday, Dec. 10, WILLIAM MONTGOMERY, infant son of Amanda and Robert M. Vermilye.

Interment at Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, Tarrytown.

WOLCOTT.—On fourth day, twelfth month, the 11th, GEORGE F. WOLCOTT, aged 50 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, on sixth day, 13th, at his late residence, No. 438 West 51st-st., at 3 P. M. The remains will be taken to Woodlawn Cemetery on seventh day morning.

WEBSTER.—Dec. 12, 1872, at the Lenox House, MARY A. WEBSTER, eldest daughter of the late E. W. and Maria Sage Webster, of Matanzas, Island of Cuba.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

PRICES REDUCED.

Tickets, $23; fractions in proportion. Prizes cashed, information furnished.

TAYLOR & CO., Bankers.
Orders filled. No. 16 Wall-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

Grand extraordinary drawing. Whole tickets, $69. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, No. 10 Wall-st. Post-office box No. 4,685, New-York.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe, during the week ending SATURDAY, Dec. 14, 1872, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY at 11½ A. M., on THURSDAY at 11 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 11 and 11½ A. M.

P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

DENTISTRY.—ALL WHO WISH TO study economy in first-class dental operations will call on Dr. WAIT & SON, and examine specimens and prices. Beautiful sets of teeth from $15 to $50. Extracting under pure, fresh gas. Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av., opposite Association Hall and Academy of Design.

PALMER'S ÆSCULAPIAN MAGNETIC Remedies will cure Catarrh, Consumption, Dyspepsia, and all Nervous Affections. F. A. PALMER, Magnetic Physician, No. 23 West 27th-st., New-York. Send for circular.

HOJER & CO., PAINTERS, NO. 97 DUANE-ST.—Signs, patent net banners and engraved metal signs; store and office painting.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK, OF PHILADELPHIA, will again be at his consultation rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, Dec. 17.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and notary public, office No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

D. APPLETON & CO.,
NOS. 549 AND 551 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
Publish this day:

I.
SPICY.
A NOVEL.
By Mrs. M. J. LAMB.

With Illustrations. 1 vol., 8vo. Paper covers, price $1; cloth, $1 50.

"Spicy" is a genuine American novel, with a high degree of comic flavor that fully justifies its name, though, in reality, the title, quaint as it is, is only the name of the heroine of the book, who in character and conduct is indeed spicy. The novel has an interesting plot, with a good deal of mystery in it, some racy sketches of life in New-York, and a very graphic description of the great Chicago fire, in which the fortunes of the leading characters are involved and terminated.

II.
COFFEE; ITS HISTORY, CULTIVATION, AND USES.
By ROBERT HEWITT, JR.

Illustrated with Chromo-lithograph Wood-cuts, and a Map of the World. 1 vol., 8vo. Cloth, price $2 50.

The aim of this work is to present, in a concise yet comprehensive form, the history of coffee, its cultivation in various countries, and its increasing importance as a branch of American commerce. It has been prepared in response to repeated inquiries for some such manual, by persons engaged in the coffee trade, and it is hoped that it will prove acceptable not only to them, but that it will enlist the interest of that multitudinous class to whom *pure coffee* is an indispensable beverage.

III.
PHYSICS AND POLITICS:
Or, THOUGHTS ON THE APPLICATION OF THE PRINCIPLE OF "NATURAL SELECTION" AND "INHERITANCE TO POLITICAL SOCIETY.
By WALTER BAGEHOT, Esq.,

Author of "The English Constitution." Forming the second volume of the International Scientific Series. 1 vol., 12mo. Red cloth. Price $1 50.

The "International Scientific Series" will form an elegant and valuable library of popular science, fresh in treatment, attractive in form, strong in character, moderate in price, and indispensable to all who care for the acquisition of solid and serviceable knowledge; and it is commended to American readers as a help in the important work of sound public education.

IV.
THE "LEATHER-STOCKING" TALES.
BY JAMES FENIMORE COOPER.

1 vol., 8vo. With forty illustrations by F. O. C. Darley. Cloth, gilt. Price $4.

The so-called "Leather-Stocking Tales," by J. Fenimore Cooper, comprising "The Deerslayer," "The Last of the Mohicans," "The Pathfinder," "The Pioneers," and "The Prairie," each story fully and beautifully illustrated by F. O. C. Darley, are here gathered in one volume, handsomely bound, and making a superb holiday gift-book.

V.
THE LITTLE PEOPLE OF THE SNOW.
By WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

Richly and copiously illustrated by Alfred Fredericks. Printed with a tint. Small quarto, extra gilt. Price $5; morocco extra, $9.

"The Little People of the Snow" is one of the most imaginative and delightful of Mr. Bryant's poems. In this volume it appears elaborately and exquisitely illustrated—the illustrations exhibiting a fancy and invention no less striking than the poem itself. A more beautifully illustrated book has never appeared from the American press.

VI.
ROME.
By FRANCIS WEY.

Containing 345 engravings on wood, designed by the most eminent artists, and a plan of Rome. With an introduction by W. W. Story. Quarto, 550 pages. Price, in morocco, $30.

One of the noblest volumes of recent issue is Francis Wey's splendidly-illustrated quarto, descriptive of the imperial City of Rome. This superb volume is crowded with illustrations, beautifully executed, and accurately delineating all the places of Rome; its palaces and its ruins, its churches and its works of art. It is a splendid memorial of the ancient city, and exhibits its treasures of art and architecture, both antique and modern, with a fulness that conveys to the imagination of those who have never visited it a just appreciation of this historical and ecclesiastical wonder.

VII.
GRACE LEE.
By JULIA KAVANAGH.

1 vol., 12mo. Price $1 25. Forming the third volume of the new edition of Julia Kavanagh's Novels. Volumes already published: "Nathalie," "Daisy Burns," "Beatrice." Price $1 25 each.

"There is a quiet power in the writings of this gifted author, which is as far removed from the sensational school as any of the modern novels can be."

Either of the above, when not to be had in book stores, sent post-paid by mail to any part of the United States, on receipt of the price.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY:

THE ATLANTIC ALMANAC
FOR 1873:

This useful and beautiful Annual contains, in addition to all the special information required in an almanac, an attractive table of

LITERARY CONTENTS.

Embracing Original Essays, Poems, and Sketches by WILSON FLAGG, R. M. COPELAND, JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE, and CHARLES DAWSON SHANLY; admirable articles never before reprinted, by THACKERAY, HOOD, LEIGH HUNT, JERROLD, and STEELE; and other excellent Poems and Sketches.

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JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO., Boston.
E. P. DUTTON & CO., No. 713 Broadway, New-York, Special Agents for J. R. O. & Co.'s Publications.

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A very remarkable and instructive little English work on the game of Whist. Every card-player ought to have a copy. *** Price $1. G. W. Carleton & Co., Publishers, Madison-square, New-York.

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"Edna Browning," by Mary J. Holmes, and "True as Steel," by Marion Harland, are the two most popular novels of the year. *** G. W. Carleton & Co., Publishers, Madison-square, New-York.

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TWELVE VIEWS OF HEAVEN.

A new book by twelve distinguished divines. Just published, and attracting great attention. Eighteen thousand copies sold. *** Price $1 50. G. W. Carleton & Co., Publishers, Madison-square, New-York.

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This delightful little book, by Louisa Alcott, author of "Little Women," is selling immensely. Children are crazy about it. *** Price $1 50. G. W. Carleton & Co., Publishers, Madison-square, New-York.

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The best books of the sort ever printed, for self-improvement are "Habits of Good Society," "Art of Conversation," and "Writing, Reading, and Speaking." *** G. W. Carleton & Co., Publishers, Madison-square.

POLITICAL.

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A meeting will be held at head-quarters, Kromm's Hall, No. 248 West 33d-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 12, at 7½ o'clock. By order.
HOWARD A. WHITFIELD, First Vice-President.
JERRY D. HALL, Secretary pro tem.

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION meets at Lincoln Hall, 8th-av. and 33d-st., THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Dec. 12, at 7½ o'clock.
HENRY D. LAPAUGH, President.
WM. B. AVERY, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

All the auctions expected to occur yesterday, Wednesday, Dec. 11, at the Exchange, took place, but the property disposed of in each instance sold cheap. The sales were all made under Court orders, and attracted considerable attention from those present, the attendance being large. The following is a review of the transactions:

Muller, Wilkins & Co., by order of the Court of Common Pleas, in foreclosure, under the direction of A. G. Vanderpoel, Esq., referee, sold three three-story and basement high-stoop Nova Scotia stone-front houses, partly finished, and lots each 20 by 80, situate on the east side of Madison-avenue, 19.11 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-third-street, one for $12,000 and the other two for $11,000 each; purchaser, John A. Hayward, plaintiff in the legal action. Also, under the same decree, three similar houses and lots, on the west side of Madison-avenue, 19.11 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-second-street, sold for $11,000 each, and purchased by the same named plaintiff. Also, two similar houses, (finished,) with lots same size, located in the same block, 19.11 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-third-street; sold one for $12,000, and the other for $13,450, and purchased by Jerome B. Fellows. Joseph McGuire, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, Thomas H. Landon, Esq., referee, disposed of a new four-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lot, situate on the north side of East Sixty-eighth-street, 100 feet west of Fourth-avenue—lot 25 by 100.5—for $46,100, the purchaser being Frederick D. Tappan, President of the Gallatin National Bank. The only other sale made was one by James M. Miller, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, Samuel Jones, Esq., referee, of the following leasehold property: Twenty years' lease of premises No. 50 Leonard-street, south side, between Church-street and West Broadway, embracing lot, in size 24.4 by 100, with five-story brown-stone-front store and lofts, covering same thereon, lease dated Feb. 1, 1866, with covenant for twenty years' renewal at appraised valuation of building, or the owner of lot to take building on valuation; ground rent, $3,000 per year; sold for $16,000, and purchased by John C. Beach, plaintiff in suit. No other real estate business was transacted.

To-day business will be light, as only two sales are announced, both by Muller, Wilkins & Co., viz.: Public auction sale of two full lots on the east side of Madison-avenue, 50.8 feet north of Seventy-fourth-street; and Supreme Court sale of four-story and basement brown-stone house and lot, situate on the north side of East Fifty-eighth-street, 156.6 feet west of Lexington-avenue; lot 16.6 by 100.5.

Exchange Sales, Wednesday, Dec. 11, 1872.

NEW-YORK.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

2 three-story and basement Nova Scotia stone-front hs. and ls., Madison-av., e. s., 19.11 ft. s. of 133d-st., lots each 20x80, houses partly completed, $11,000 each	$22,000
1 three-story and basement Nova Scotia stone-front h. and l., Madison-av., e. s., 59.11 ft. s. of 133d-st., adjoining above, lot 20x80, house partly finished	12,000
3 three-story and basement Nova Scotia stone-front hs. and ls., Madison-av., w. s., 19.11 ft. n. of 132d-st., lots each 20x80, houses partly finished, $11,000 each	33,000
1 three-story and basement Nova Scotia stone-front h. and l., Madison-av., w. s., 19.11 ft. s. of 133d-st., lot 20x80, house finished	13,450
1 three-story and basement Nova Scotia stone-front h. and l., Madison-av., w. s., 39.11 ft. s. of 133d-st., adjoining above, lot same size, house finished	12,000

By Joseph McGuire.

1 four-story basement and sub-cellar h. s. b. s. h. and l., East 68th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 4th-av., lot 25x100.5	$46,100

By James M. Miller.

1 five-story b. s. front store and lofts, leasehold, No. 50 Leonard-st., s. s., between Church-st. and West Broadway, lot 24.4x100, building covers same, lease for 20 years from Feb. 1, 1866, covenant for one renewal similar time, ground rent $3,000 per annum	$16,000

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, Dec. 10.

Broome-st., s. e. corner Mott-st., 71.3x106.2x70.9x108.6, h. and l	$56,000
Boulevard and 81st-st., s. w. corner, 76.7x102.3, h. and l	52,500
Dyckman homestead map No. 713, Kings Bridge road, s. w. corner Hawthorn-st., 25x146; Emerson-st. and Post-av., n. e. corner, 110x160; 10th-av. and 211th-st., runs 31.10 to Sherman-av. x n. w. 59.6x n. e. 59.6 to 211th-st. x e. 92x s. w. on Sherman-av. 75.5; 10th-av., n. w. s., 30.6 ft. n. of Isham-st., 61x110.5x50x145.5; 10th-av. and 208th-st., s. e. corner, 99.11x100	18,000
Spring-st., s. s., 40 ft. w. of Greenwich-st., 20x55.6, h. and l	nom.
37th-st., n. s., 219.6 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25.6x98.9, h. and l	40,000
43d-st., s. s., Nos. 330, 332, 334, 300 ft. e. of 2d-av., 50x100.5	49,900
46th-st., n. s., 350 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x100.4	5,500
65th-st., n. s., 90 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 20x100.5, h. and l	20,000
91st-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 3d-av., 100x½ block, h. and l	26,000
117th-st., s. s., 15.10 ft. e. of 4th-av., 15.10x64.11	5,850
1st-av. and 102d-st., s. e. corner, 75.11x100; 102d-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 1st-av., 45x100.11	6,000
10th-av., w. s., 40 ft. s. of centre line between 60th and 61st sts., 20x80, h. and l	30,000

LEASES, DEC. 10.

Greenwich-st., No. 324, 5 7-12 years, 1869	$3,000
Spring-st., No. 319, 3 years	1,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

WEST 38TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—For sale, very reasonably, together with the new and expensive furniture, bronzes, &c., an elegant four-story medium-sized high-stoop brown-stone house, well built and finished in the most modern style; handsomely decorated and fitted up; has every conceivable improvement, and is one of the most complete and attractive houses that can be found; location is the choicest part of Murray Hill; early possession can be had. For further particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE, ONLY six doors west of 5th-av., in an unexceptionable street, north of and near 42d-st., four story, brown stone, high stoop, 21.6x55x100; painted throughout; in first-rate order; price asked, $47,000; furniture can be purchased if desired.

OGDEN & CLARK,
Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS, FIVE-STORY, stone-front store, unusually wide and deep; situated on a prominent corner of Broadway, near Canal-st.; rent-roll about $50,000 per annum; price $400,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A.—BROADWAY, CITY HALL PARK, Murray-st., large building; Broadway, near 27th-st., magnificent corner; Broadway, Splendid hotel, commanding position; prices reasonable. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine-st. and 226 5th-av.

FOR SALE ON 5TH AND PARK AVS.—No. 556 5th-av., decorated and furnished in the most elegant manner; No. 61 Park-av., now being decorated; price low, terms easy. Inquire of J. CAMPBELL, Pacific Bank.

ADJOINING 5TH-AV.—21ST, 23D, 27TH, 29th, 34th, 41st, 42d, 48th, 53d, 56th, 57th and 62d sts. first-class houses at reduced prices. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

AN INVESTMENT.—THE BEST IMproved corner on 3d-av., with the three adjoining houses if desired; terms easy; well rented. THOS. J. DUNKIN, No. 554 3d-av.

FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS—A CORner, 100x102, with the improvements on 81st-st., West side. Apply to CHAMBERS & HANNA, No. 555 Hudson-st.

EIGHTH-AV., GRAND BOULEVARD, AND other west-side lots for sale, in all the choice localities. T. G. & D. BROWN.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Central N. J.

Land Improvement Co.

Have for sale on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, and Newark and New-York Railroad,

MANUFACTORY SITES,

Near and remote from the City; also large buildings heretofore used for that purpose.

Also,

Houses, Lots, Farms, &c.,

At all points on the line of the above roads.

Apply to

A. D. HOPE, or
ELSTON MARSH,
No. 119 Liberty-st.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY.—Owners proposing to offer their real estate for sale are respectfully informed that we give special attention to the above-named section. We invite the co-operation of purchasers and sellers. The sale of large plots a specialty.

F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

References by permission: Messrs. Brown, Brothers & Co., Wm. E. Dodge, Esq.

FOR SALE—JERSEY CITY, WITHIN eight minutes' walk of the ferry, a fine three-story brick house, nine rooms, perfect order, well situated in a first-class neighborhood, with or without furniture; price cheap; terms easy; immediate possession given if desired. For particulars inquire of D. W. FAIRCHILD, No. 18 Mercer-st., New-York.

WATER FRONT FOR FACTORIES, ROPE-WALKS, LUMBER-YARDS, &C.—LOTS FOR SALE OR LEASE.—Blocks of lots on Newtown Creek, near East River, adjoining New-York and Brooklyn Cities; prices $300 to $1,000; terms easy. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 15 East 26th-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

FOUR ACRES NEAR MORRISANIA.—TO brewers, manufacturers, or for a residence; this is the cheapest piece of ground in Westchester County; located where property is rapidly rising in value. G. W. DITCHETT, No. 2 New Chambers-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR City, Brooklyn, or Williamsburg property, four complete and well-cultivated farms, all improved, good buildings, from $10,000 to $30,000 each.

O. H. PIERSON, No. 5 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD HOUSE, WITH NEW barn and four acres; Hohokus; property clear of incumbrance.

BIKER, HESSE & CO., 5 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A WELL and substantially built gem of a house, 2½ stories, 96½x145; also, lot in rear, 18x70 feet; Port Richmond, Staten Island; three minutes' walk from three ferries; streets all flagged; surroundings costly; no incumbrance. O. H. PIERSON, No. 5 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

LODI PRINT WORKS—IN BANKRUPTCY.—Assignee's sale at public auction.—Pursuant to an order of the District Court of the United States for the District of New-Jersey, the undersigned will sell, at public auction, without reserve, to the highest bidder, on WEDNESDAY, the the 20th day of November, 1872, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, at Lodi, Bergen County, N. J., the manufacturing property, known as "The Lodi Print Works," comprising all the real estate, fixtures, fixed machinery, water rights, &c., belonging to the Company, unless previously disposed of at private sale.

Terms may be known on application to the undersigned. NATHAN HOBART, Assignee in bankruptcy of the Lodi Print Works, No. 53 Leonard-st., New-York City.

The foregoing sale is adjourned, by order of the Court, to Dec. 18, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the same place.

NATHAN HOBART,
Assignee Lodi Print Works.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF CHOICE LOTS on Madison-av., near the Central Park, Conservatory, and Lenox Library.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

MADISON-AV.—Two lots, situate on the easterly side of Madison-av., commencing 50.8 feet north of 74th-st., being near the Central Park, Conservatory, and Lenox Library. Each 25x100 feet. Sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortage.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET.

AN OLD-ESTABLISHED TEA-STORE, Nos. 26, 28, and 30 Vesey-st., corner of Church, now occupied by the United States Tea Company. Possession 1st February next. Apply to J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey-st., Room No. 6.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—THE stores, Nos. 477 and 479 Broome-st., each six stories and basement, with all the latest improvements; also, the house, No. 752 5th-av., between 57th and 58th sts. Apply to JACOB WEEKS, No. 313 Bowery.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

TO RENT—IN 37TH-ST., BETWEEN 7TH and 8th avs., a three-story brick house, containing ten rooms, with the modern improvements; possession immediately; rent $1,000 per year.

J. DENHAM & CO.,
No. 266 West 23d-st.

APARTMENTS.—FOR RENT, IN THE Stevens Building, 5th-av., Broadway, and 27th-st., apartments, single or en suite, suitable for large or small families and parties. Apply on the premises to HIRAM CRANSTON.

FURNISHED.

A FULLY-FURNISHED HOUSE IN 35th-st., near Park-av., will be rented for the Winter or longer.

OGDEN & CLARK,
Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF FOUR adults, three or four furnished rooms for housekeeping. Address, stating terms, which must be low, J. H. C., Box No. 20 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 7th day of December, A. D. 1872, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of MARCUS D. SAVIN, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 28th day of December, A. D. 1872, at 12 o'clock M. GEORGE H. SHARPE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES P. WHITFIELD, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by JAMES P. WHITFIELD, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 13th day of December, 1872, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 44 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, 11th day of November, 1872. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
n16-law3wS

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. GRANBY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by William H. Granby, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 24th day of December, 1872, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 22d day of November, 1872. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
n28-law3wTh*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEWIS A. CARMER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Lewis A. Carmer, in said District, duly declared a bankrupt, under the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 7th day of January, 1873, at 12 o'clock, M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 44 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 9th day of December, 1872. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
d12-law3wTh*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—No. 3,667.—In the matter of FREDERICK TRUMPLER, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 25th day of November.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Frederick Trumpler, of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings and State of New-York, who has carried on business for the six months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. JOHN H. PLATT,
d4-law3wTh* Assignee of F. Trumpler.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a second and third general meeting of the creditors of the above-named bankrupt will be held at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, at No. 44 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on the 24th day of December, A. D. 1872, at 2 o'clock P. M. of that day, for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth sections of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867. That I have filed my final accounts as Assignee of said estate, and at the time and place above mentioned I shall apply to said Court for the settlement of my said accounts, and for a discharge from all liability as assignee of said estate, in accordance with the provisions of the twenty-eighth section of said act.

GUSTAVUS A. BRETT, Assignee,
d12-law2wTh* No. 43 South-street, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of JOHN V. T. MORSE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: You are hereby notified that a general meeting of the creditors of the above-named bankrupt will be held at New-Brunswick, in said district, on the 3d day of January, A. D. 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of John C. Elmendorf, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy in said district, (No. 39 Albany-street,) for the purposes mentioned in the twenty-seventh section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.

E. N. MILLER, Assignee.

METALS.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.,
METALS,
No. 292 PEARL-STREET,
Near Beekman-st., **NEW-YORK.**

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.

Interest commences from first January, April, July, and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

ASSETS..................$8,234,566 24

Present rate of Interest Six per Cent.

Money deposited now will bear interest from January 1.

Interest computed from the first of each month and is paid or credited on balance on hand on the last days of June and December of each year.

Bank No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal-st.

Banking hours, EVERY DAY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

Bank-books in English, German and French.

E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

DEPOSIT TODAY in the SAVINGS BANK Chartered by the United States.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR. No. 185 Bleecker-st.
ASSETS OVER $2,000,000.

FINANCIAL.

LOAN FOR $847,500

FOR THE

DEFICIENCY IN THE SINKING FUND,

UNDER

Section 3, Article 7, of the Constitution.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to provide means to support the Government," passed April 12, 1855, and in accordance with section three of article seven of the Constitution, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY OF DECEMBER INST., at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of

Eight Hundred and Forty-seven Thousand Five Hundred Dollars,

for which transferable Certificates of Stock, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD, either Registered or Coupon, at the option of the purchaser, will be issued in the name of the People of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under section three, article seven, of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first days of July and January in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to accept or reject any or all proposals, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interest of the State.

The proposals may be for the whole, or any part of said loan not less than $5,000.

All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany, N. Y.

The money will be required to be paid in gold coin on the acceptance of the proposal, or by the 1st day of January next.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State of New-York, on account of the Canal Fund," in the bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York.

Interest on the loan will commence on the 1st day of January next, and be payable semi-annually on the 1st days of July and January, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York.

Dated Canal Department, Albany, Dec. 5, 1872.
ALLEN C. BEACH, Lieutenant-Governor.
NELSON K. HOPKINS, Controller.
G. HILTON SCRIBNER, Secretary of State.
THOMAS RAINES, Treasurer.
FRANCIS C. BARLOW, Attorney-General.

MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE

7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

ISSUED BY THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.

AND

GUARANTEED BY NEW-YORK MIDLAND.

The MONTCLAIR is the DIRECT and SHORT LINE OF THE MIDLAND through New-Jersey. Its bonds are issued on the basis of half cost. They are GUARANTEED. It is a home road, running DIRECT FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, assured of a large business and a fine future. THIS BOND OFFERS AN ADVANTAGE OVER ALL THE OTHER MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, IN THAT, WITH EQUAL SECURITY, IT IS LESS IN PRICE.

We commend it to investors.

For sale by

Allen, Stephens & Co.,
BANKERS,
NO. 25 PINE-ST.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

Capital, - - - - - - $1,000,000

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight.
Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR ESTATES,
and especially for
RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS.

D. R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
B. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.

BANKERS,

NO. 9 WALL-ST., N. Y.

FIVE PER CENT. Interest Allowed on Deposits.

The business of our firm is the same as any State or National Bank.

Individuals or firms banking with us may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with any bank, except that we allow Five per Cent. Interest on all balances.

We buy and sell Bonds, Stocks, Gold, Business paper, and collect Business Notes and Drafts throughout the United States, giving prompt returns.

HOUSTON & TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY

FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT

7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

FOR SALE BY

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.

ILLINOIS REGISTERED BONDS.

We offer for sale the following:

$41,000	WHITE COUNTY, 8 per ct., 20 yrs.
95,000	JOHNSON COUNTY, 8 per ct., 20 yrs.
95,000	PULASKI COUNTY, 8 per ct., 20 yrs.
95,000	ALEXANDER COUNTY, 8 p. c., 20 yrs.
95,000	CAIRO CITY, 8 per ct., 20 yrs.
15,000	CARMI TOWN, 8 per ct., 20 yrs.
14,000	GRAYVILLE TOWN, 8 per ct., 20 yrs.

The interest on these bonds is paid by the State Treasurer in New-York, and by the laws governing their issue, they are made as safe as State Bonds.

WINSLOW & WILSON,
NO. 70 WILLIAM-ST.

10 PER CENT. KANSAS SCHOOL BONDS
10 PER CENT. NEBRASKA SCHOOL BONDS

The safest and most remunerative of bond investments.

Total amount of Kansas School Bonds issued to Jan. 1, 1872, $1,389,606; amount outstanding Jan. 1, 1872, $498,219.

Balance has been redeemed.

Choice lots for sale below par by

FITCH, OTIS & CO.,
No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 74 BROADWAY.

Letters of Credit for travelers, and Bills of Exchange issued on all the principal cities of Europe. Correspondents in London:

CITY BANK OF LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

FROM THIS DATE THE FOURTH NAtional Bank is the depository and only financial agent of the State of Georgia in the City of New-York, where matured State Bonds can be exchanged for Seven per Cent. Redemption Bonds, and semi-annual currency coupons paid at maturity.

N. L. ANGIER, State Treasurer of Georgia.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1872.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECtors of this bank will be held at the banking-room, No. 407 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1873, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

GUARANTEED BONDS

ON A COMPLETED ROAD.

THE CINCINNATI, RICHMOND

AND

FORT WAYNE RAILROAD CO.'S

FIRST MORTGAGE

7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

HAVING FIFTY YEARS TO RUN, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN UNITED STATES GOLD COIN, "not inferior to the present standard." Interest payable semi-annually in New-York, on the 1st day of June and December, and guaranteed jointly and severally by

THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY, AND
THE GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.

The road is completed and in full operation, and extends ninety miles from Fort Wayne to Richmond, Ind., and has contracts running ninety-nine years for the interchange of business with the above Companies, and with the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company. Price 92 1-2 and interest

Full particulars on application to

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
NO. 27 PINE-ST.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,

NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Offer the same facilities to Depositors as Incorporated Banks, and allow Interest on daily Balances at the rate of Four per Cent.

Collections made on any point at current rates, with immediate returns.

Special attention paid to choice Stock, Bonds, &c., &c., for Investors.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS

AND

DEALERS IN RAILROAD BONDS,

Keep on hand a variety of choice bonds to supply investors, furnish bonds advertised on the market at subscription prices, execute orders for Government securities, gold and railroad stocks, and do a

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

NO. 31 PINE-ST.

C. D. WOOD, SAM'L D. DAVIS.
Formerly of Vermilye & Co.

PROPOSALS FOR BONDS.

Holders of bonds of the following Companies, bearing the traffic guarantee of the Great Western Railway Company, of Canada, are hereby informed that the sums mentioned below have been applied from traffic to the 31st October, 1872, by the said Great Western Railway Company, for the purchase of bonds at no more than par, for which proposals will be received by the undersigned, at his office, at Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, until the 15th day of January, 1873:

Detroit, Hillsdale and Indiana Railroad Company	$4,010 22
Detroit, Eel River and Illinois Railroad Company	6,833 21

JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer, &c.,
DEC. 1, 1872. Great Western Railroad, of Canada.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.

Sealed proposals addressed to Wm. H. Swift, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, or to the undersigned trustees, care of R. S. Watson, No. 26 Sears Building, Boston, will be received until Friday, Dec. 13, 1872, at noon, for the sale of $50,000 of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of Mortgage, dated April 1, 1863.

The bids will be opened in Boston on Saturday, Dec. 14, 1872, and the accepted bids declared.

WM. H. SWIFT,
SIDNEY BARTLETT, } Trustees.
NATHANIEL THYER,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1872.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

OFFICE OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 23 5TH-AV.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1872.

THE BOOKS FOR THE TRANSFER of registered bonds will be closed on SATURDAY, Dec. 14, to prepare for the payment by check of the semi-annual interest due Jan. 1, 1873.

The payment will be made, as heretofore, by mailing to the address of each bondholder of record at the closing of the books, a coin check for the amount of interest due.

All bondholders who have changed their address since July 1, 1872, are requested to send their present address to this office immediately.

The books will be reopened on THURSDAY, Jan. 2, 1873. A. H. BARNEY, Treasurer.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
BROOKLYN, Dec. 10, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived at this office until 1 o'clock on FRIDAY, the 20th inst., for the purchase of the following Seven per Cent. Loans of the City of Brooklyn, viz.:

1. $319,000 Deficiency Bonds of 1872, due November, 1878.
2. $68,000 South Seventh street Bonds, due in yearly installments of $4,000 from 1873 to 1889.
3. $40,000 Central-avenue Sewer Bonds, due in 1882.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Bonds," and state price offered in addition to accrued interest.

No proposals at less than par will be entertained.

F. A. SCHRŒDER, Controller.

OFFICE OF THE MARYLAND COAL COMPANY,
NO. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1872.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company, held this day, the following-named gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

Alonzo Chamberlin,	Chester W. Chapin,
Ludlow Patton,	George L. Kingsland,
Moses B. Bramhall,	M. L. B. Martin,
Henry M. Alexander,	E. W. Whitney,
Benjamin W. Tilton,	Reuben Manley.

Francis Robinson.

W. M. BRAMHALL, Secretary.

AN EXPERIENCED MEMBER OF the New-York Stock Exchange and New-York Gold Exchange, in good standing and credit, wishes a partner, active or special, with one or two hundred thousand dollars, to be employed in a regular banking and brokerage business in this City.

Abundant reference as to character and ability to conduct such a business.

Address, in confidence, J. M. D., Box No. 2,597 New-York.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the American Coal Company of Allegany County, Maryland, for the election of directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 119 Broadway, on THURSDAY, Dec. 26, 1872. Polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. until 1 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of Saturday, the 14th inst., until the morning of the 27th inst.

DEC. 10. M. A. MYERS, Secretary.

DESTROYED IN MY SAFE IN THE Boston fire of the 9th and 10th of Nov., 1872, certificate No. 396, for fifty shares of the capital stock of the Silver Mining Company of Silver Islet, Lake Superior, standing in the name of A. W. Spencer. All persons are hereby called upon to show cause, at the office of said Company, No. 52 Broadway, New-York City, why a new certificate should not be issued in lieu thereof.

A. W. SPENCER.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NEW-YORK FREAR-STONE COMPANY for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at their office, No. 348 Broadway, Dec. 13, 1872.

The polls will be open from 2 until 4 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed from the 3d to the 13th inst., inclusive.

CHARLES W. DARLING, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE WORLD MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 160 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECtors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 18, 1872, from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. W. F. BUCKLEY, Secretary.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this bank will be held at the banking-room on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1873. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

LOST—CERTIFICATE OF DEBT OF RICHmond, Fredericksburg, and Potomac Railroad Company, No. 323, dated Nov. 1, 1854, for $164 50, and bearing six per cent. interest.

Application has been made to said Company for renewal of the same. E. A. LIVINGSTON.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF per cent. has been declared upon the Preferred and Common stocks of this Company, respectively, payable at this office on and after the 28th inst., to the stockholders of record, at the closing of the books, on the 14th inst.

The transfer-books will reopen on the morning of the 30th inst. C. R. MARVIN, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, Grand Central Depot,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent. on the preferred and common stock, payable on the 2d day of January next, at this office. The transfer-books will be closed at 3 P. M., Dec. 20, 1872, and opened at 10 A. M., Jan. 3, 1873.

C. VANDERBILT, JR., Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, NO. 71 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after the 20th proximo. The transfer-books will be closed from Jan. 10 to the 19th, both inclusive.

H. C. HICKS, Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF

THE MECHANICS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF BROOKLYN,

No. 217 Montague-st., Brooklyn, and No. 165 Broadway, New-York.

BROOKLYN, Nov. 11, 1872.

Cash Capital	$150,000
Assets	240,000

We have no agencies, and only $5,000 in the burnt district in Boston, and respectfully solicit the patronage of our friends and the public.

JOHN H. BAKER, President.
WALTER NICHOLS, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT in accordance with a requisition of the Acting Superintendent of the Insurance Department, dated Albany, Nov. 20, 1872, the stockholders of the New-York and Yonkers Fire Insurance Company are required to pay, at the office of the Company, No. 1 Pine-st., New-York City, on or before the 20th day of December, 1872, an assessment of forty per cent. on the capital stock of said Company.

Dated NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1872.
RICHARD L. FRANKLIN, President.
JOHN W. SIMONSON, Secretary.

FIRE. BOSTON. FIRE.

Any information regarding STANDING of INSURANCE COMPANIES cheerfully furnished, and POLICIES in Companies RUINED by the late fire REPLACED WITHOUT CHARGE in SOUND SAFE COMPANIES by

E. DUNCAN SNIFFEN,
No. 3 Pine-st., basement.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-York.—JAMES F. HIND, plaintiff, against CHARLES S. P. BOWLES, R. Gordon Bowles, William B. Bowles, Nathan Appleton, John Doe, and Richard Roe, comprising the firm of Bowles Brothers & Co., defendants.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the said Court, at the City Hall, in the City, County, and State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 39 Wall-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of fifty-four hundred and sixty-two dollars and ten cents, and also five hundred and forty-six dollars and twenty-one cents, damages allowed by law, with interest from the 13th day of November, 1872, on said two sums together, being six thousand and eight dollars and thirty-one cents, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated New-York, Nov. 18, 1872. RUGGLES & BALDWIN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The above-mentioned complaint was this day filed with the Clerk of this Court, in the City Hall, New-York City.—Dated New-York, Nov. 27, 1872.

RUGGLES & BALDWIN,
n28-law6wTh Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—MICHAEL J. QUIGG and DAVID C. BANCKER, plaintiffs, against THOMAS C. FIELDS, defendant.—Summons—For a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 79 Nassau-street, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine dollars and eleven cents, with interest from the 28th day of June, 1872, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Nov. 25, 1872. O. F. & J. C. SHAW,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint herein was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 26th day of November, 1872.—New-York, Nov. 26, 1872.

O. F. & J. C. SHAW, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
n28-law6wT* No. 79 Nassau-street.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York, State of New-York.—SAMUEL B. THOMAS and ARCHER LIVINGSTON, plaintiffs, against JOSEPH N. WHITNER, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office at No. 247 Broadway, New-York City, State of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of fifteen hundred and thirty-nine dollars and sixty-three cents, with interest from the 1st day of November, 1872, besides the cost of this action. Dated, New-York, Nov. 11, 1872. RAYMOND & COURSEN,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 247 Broadway, New-York City.

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, this 11th day of December, 1872.

RAYMOND & COURSEN,
d12-law6wTh* Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York, State of New-York.—OSCAR CHEESEMAN, plaintiff, against SAMUEL B. THOMAS, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, at No. 247 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two hundred and eighty dollars and ninety-nine cents, with interest from the 16th day of January, 1870, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Nov. 13, 1872. WM. C. CLIFFORD,
Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 247 Broadway, New-York.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, this 11th day of December, 1872.

WM. C. CLIFFORD, Attorney for Plaintiff.
d12-law6wTh*

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY of New-York, State of New-York.—OSCAR CHEESEMAN, plaintiff, against SAMUEL B. THOMAS, ARCHER LIVINGSTON, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract. (Com. not served.) To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber, at his office, at No. 247 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of three hundred and thirty-nine dollars and fifty cents, with interest from the first day of September, 1867, besides the cost of this action.—Dated New-York, Nov. 18, 1872. WM. C. CLIFFORD, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 247 Broadway, New-York City.

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, this 11th day of December, 1872.

WM. C. CLIFFORD,
d12-law6wTh* Attorney for plaintiff.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—GEORGE A. FELLOWS against MICHAEL SCHWARTZ.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 66 Wall-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of $973 26, with interest from the 17th day of October, 1872, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Oct. 24, 1872.

SCUDDER & CARTER, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint herein was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York.—Dated Nov. 20, 1872. SCUDDER & CARTER,
n20-law6wTh Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNty of New-York.—MORAND MURINGER, plaintiff, against THERESE MURINGER, defendant.—Summons for relief. (Com. not served.)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York at the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 172 East Houston-street, in New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service: and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Nov. 18, 1872.

SIMON LEVY, Plaintiff's Attorney.
n21-law6wTh*

STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1872.

IN PURSUANCE OF A REQUISITION from the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York, dated Nov. 22, 1872, the stockholders of the Star Fire Insurance Company are required to pay the sum of $50,000 in cash, being twenty-five per cent on the capital stock, at the office of the Company, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of December, 1872, to make good the deficiency of the capital, impaired by reason of the Boston fire, and in case of failure of any stockholder to pay said assessment at or before the time above named, his stock will be reduced twenty-five per cent. of its par value.

NICHOLAS C. MILLER, President.
JOHN R. FLANAGAN, Vice-President.
JAS. M. HODGES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 117 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1872.

IN PURSUANCE OF A REQUISITION from the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York, dated Nov. 21, 1872, the stockholders of the STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of the City of New-York are required to pay the sum of One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars, in cash, being SEVENTY-FIVE per cent. on the capital stock, at the office of said Company, No. 117 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of December, 1872, to make good the deficiency of the capital, impaired by reason of the Boston fire.

WILLIAM GRIPPS, President.
WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT NO. 721 6TH-AV.,
Reservoir-Square.

Employers may find servants, both male and female, for City or country. References investigated.

AT THE FRENCH AND GERMAN Office can be found servants, male and female, highly recommended, and for all kinds of situations, in the City or country. Call at No. 621 6th-av., near 36th st.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH-AV., formerly with Bedell, competent servants for all positions; well recommended; Protestant and Catholic; City and country.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 335 4TH-AV., OLD, well-known office, can say to their customers and others, City or country, they have on hand a large supply of Protestant, Catholic, and other servants.

CHAMBER-MAID AND FINE WASHING.—By a young woman who is thoroughly competent in every respect; is a very fine fluter; will give six years' recommendations from last employer; wages moderate. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By a very neat, tidy Welsh Protestant girl; is an excellent waitress and thorough chamber-maid; is willing to be generally useful; expects moderate wages; will give good references. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE young girl, as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-work and washing, or the house-work of a small family; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTable Protestant young woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or as nurse to mind grown children, in a small private family; has good City reference. Call at No. 140 West 17th-st., until suited.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, willing to assist in the washing and ironing.—By a young woman who can produce the best of City references, and is not afraid of work. Apply at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway, for A. N.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT professed chamber-maid; has lived in some of the best families in the City; ladies are to be seen. Apply at Servants' Institute, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman as chamber-maid or laundress; City references. Call or address No. 435 West 33d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A LADY TO OBtain a situation for her chamber-maid, who is willing to do plain sewing if required. Call at present employers, No. 189 Madison-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTAble young woman as chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference. Call at No. 1,046 2d-av., corner 55th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG PROTestant girl as chamber-maid, or as chamber-maid and to assist with the care of children, and to sew. Call at No. 23 West 39th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTAble girl as chamber-maid and waitress; no objection to a short distance in the country; best City reference given. Call at No. 124 West 19th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID—BY A PROTESTANT young woman as thorough chamber-maid. Apply at No. 249 7th-av.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By two Protestant girls, willing to do the washing and ironing between them, if they can get in a small family together; both extremely neat in appearance, and smart and tidy about their work; have five years' City reference from last employer for thorough competency. Apply at Servants' Institute, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

COOK.—BY A SUPERIOR FAMILY COOK; understands French and American cooking in all its branches thoroughly; has first-class City references; will go for moderate wages. Apply at Servants' Institute, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH WOman as professed cook; understands all kinds of French and English cooking, boning, larding, serving party dinners, &c.; no objection to country; prefers Washington; has best City references. Apply at No. 645 6th-av., near 38th-st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS cook; understands all kinds of good family cooking, soups, meats, game; good bread and biscuit baker; has excellent references; country preferred. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, AS first-class cook; understands meats, soups, game, pastry, boning and larding, and desserts of all kinds; will go a short distance in the country; is careful and obliging; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

COOK, AND TO ASSIST WITH WASHING and ironing.—By a thoroughly competent person; understands good family cooking in every respect; will give first-class City recommendations from former employers. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY a neat and tidy young woman, with excellent City references; is a good bread, biscuit and pastry baker, and an excellent washer and ironer. Apply at Servants' Institute, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY a middle-aged woman; neat and tidy in person and work; thoroughly competent in each branch; very best testimonials, which speak of her as honest, sober, and trustworthy in every particular; five years with last employer. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—By a respectable young girl as cook, washer, and ironer; is a good plain cook, an excellent washer and ironer; country preferred; good references. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT woman as good cook; is an excellent bread-baker; will assist in the washing and ironing; City or country. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS cook; is a good bread maker; also understands soups, meats, game, desserts, &c.; can give the highest reference from the best families. Call at Office No. 721 6th-av., Reservoir-square.

COOK.—BY A VERY GOOD GERMAN woman; speaks French and English, and can cook in all styles; is very obliging, and can give the best of testimonials. Can be seen till engaged at No. 621 6th-av., near 36th-st.

COOK.—BY A VERY GOOD FRENCH COOK, lately landed; is willing to assist in the washing; is very willing and obliging. Can be seen at No. 621 6th-av., near 36th-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; THORoughly understands her business in all its branches; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 210 West 33d-st.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERstands English, French, and American cooking in all its branches; best City references. Call at No. 213 East 25th-st., store, near 3d-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AS first-class cook in a private family; no objections to a boarding-house; is willing and obliging; best City reference given. Address No. 433 West 17th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; is a good baker; the best of City reference. Call at No. 340 East 36th-st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS COOK; TO assist with washing; several years' good references. Call for two days at No. 236 West 30th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERstands her business thoroughly; best of City references given. Can be seen at No. 41 West 28th-st., near Broadway.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS cook; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 314 East 31st-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—WILL GO OUT BY THE day or week; evening, dinner, and street dresses in the latest style; charge, $1 50 per day. Call at No. 137 3d-av., near 14th-st.

EMPLOYERS

Can always be PROMPTLY SUITED with
DOMESTIC HELP,
FOR ANY CAPACITY, AT
ODELL'S,
No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.
REFERENCES INVESTIGATED.

FIRST-CLASS GERMAN SERVANTS, all highly recommended, will be found at the German Bureau, No. 2 Bleecker-st., corner Bowery.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A VERY NEAT, tidy young woman; is a good plain cook, excellent washer and ironer; is perfectly willing to be generally useful; will work for moderate wages. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD GERMAN woman, with a child, eight months old, to do general house-work; is a good cook; willing and obliging. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., at M. Hild's.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD GIRL TO do general house-work in a small family. Call at No. 321 7th-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT young woman, fully competent in every branch of her business; a very desirable family servant, and has City references from some of our leading families. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a young woman with good City testimonials; can flute, polish, and puff, and is very willing to make herself useful. Apply for M. McC., at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A VERY RESPECTable Protestant woman as first-class laundress; thoroughly understands French fluting and doing up fine muslins, &c.; has four years' reference from last employer. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—AN EXPERIENCED COLored laundress solicits washing to do at home; linens, &c., done in superior style; terms moderate. Apply to Mrs. J. W. Brown, No. 153 West 31st-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress in a private family; will assist in chamber-work; excellent City reference. Call at No. 140 West 19th-st.

NURSE.—BY A WOMAN OF TRUST AND integrity, a position as nurse to an invalid lady; is experienced in housekeeping, and well accustomed to sickness, and is kind and patient. Can be seen at No. 243 East 31st-st., basement bell.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT FRENCH girl as nurse and seamstress, or as chamber-maid and waitress; speaks French, Spanish, and English; good references. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

NURSE.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT, AS nurse to an invalid lady or child; is a good sewer; can make herself useful; good reference. Call for two days at 1,325 Broadway, near 37th-st., top floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE.—BY A SCOTCH GIRL AS CHILdren's nurse; competent to bring them up on the bottle from infancy; six years' City reference; no objection to chamber-work or plain sewing. Call or address No. 652 Greenwich-st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS child's nurse and seamstress, or nurse to an invalid; most competent; best City reference from last place. Call at office No. 721 6th-av., Reservoir square.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG, GENTEEL FRENCH girl; is neat and obliging; has the best of testimonials. Can be seen at 621 6th-av., corner of 36th-st.

SEAMSTRESS AND TO ASSIST IN Chamber-work, or Seamstress and the care of growing children.—By a very competent and conscientious servant; is a good operator; will go a short distance in the country; has satisfactory City references. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A HIGHLY COMPEtent young woman, as family seamstress; would assist with children, or wait upon a lady and do sewing; is thoroughly efficient in every respect; no objection to light chamber-work. Apply at No. 56 West 25th-st., present employer's.

SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE PROTestant seamstress, understanding all kinds of family sewing, would go out by the day or week, or would take sewing to her own house; has a Victor machine. Call or address M. R., at No. 293 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

SEAMSTRESS AND LADY'S MAID.—By a girl as seamstress and lady's maid; has a knowledge of dress-making and hair-dressing; can give the best of City references. Call at No. 1,243 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT PROfessed waitress; capable of filling a man's place; is active, quick to comprehend, and neat and tidy about her work. No servant ever sent from any office could have a better set of testimonials. Apply at Servants' Institute, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

WAITRESS, CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—By a very neat, tidy young woman; is competent in every respect; has no objections to be generally useful; will give best City reference; wages moderate. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as waitress, or chamber-maid and seamstress, in a first-class family; good references. Call for two days at No. 53 West 18th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL as waitress in a private family; understands waiting in all its branches; best City references. Call at No. 347 East 17th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-class waitress in a private family; thoroughly understands the care of silver, &c.; has good City references. Apply at 340 4th-av.

WASHING.—A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS desires to take families' and gentlemen's washing at her own residence; has good reference. Apply at No. 20 West 13th-st. Mrs. Taylor.

MALES.

A STENOGRAPHER WILL PAY $50 TO any person procuring him a situation; law office preferred; capacity, 130 words per minute. Address SHORTHAND, Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT MAN OF long experience in the proper care and treatment of horses; thoroughly understands his duties in breaking young horses to saddle and harness; unexceptionable City references. Call at carriage repository, corner 27th-st. and 5th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A STEADY SINGLE man; would be found sober and obliging, and not afraid of work; high wages not so much as permanent place; no objection to the country; first-class City reference. Address Thomas, Box No 202 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A REspectable Protestant young man, as coachman and groom; is a careful driver, and understands the care of horses; country preferred; four years' reference from last employer. Address J. M., Garrison's, N. Y.

COACHMAN.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMpetent man, German, married, one child; three years' first-class City references from his last employer. Call or address M. H., Coachman, No. 248 West 47th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN; UNderstands his business thoroughly; has first-class references. Call or address P. W., No. 1,380 Broadway, corner 38th-st.

FOR THE COUNTRY.—A YOUNG GERman, speaking pretty well French and English, writing a good hand and understanding to turn horses, wishes a situation for the country. Address S. D., Mr. Weiss', No. 200 East 47th-st., corner 3d-av.

FARMER.—BY AN AMERICAN MAN AS farmer; thoroughly understands his business; eight years' reference from last place. Address J., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

NIGHT WATCHMAN.—BY A RESPECTable and intelligent man, as night watchman in a wholesale store; has been on the police a number of years; can give good testimonials as to character and ability. Address Joseph P. D., Box No. 225 *Times* Office.

PORTER—BY A YOUNG SCOTCHMAN, lately landed; is willing to take any honest employment. Address No. 652 Greenwich-st.

USEFUL MAN.—A RESPECTABLE young colored man as useful man on a gentleman's place; can milk, and understands the care of horses thoroughly; does not want high wages; has the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

USEFUL-MAN.—BY AN AMERICAN WHO can care horses, drive, milk, do plain gardening, wait on table, build fires, &c., &c.; wages moderate; best recommendations. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WAITER.—BY A COMPETENT ENGLISHman, as waiter in a private family; has excellent London City references; also, first-class City reference from last place; Protestant; age, 30. Call or address for two days James, No. 549 6th-av., near 33d-st., Mr. Hayden's.

WAITER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED AND thoroughly-competent waiter; is obliging, temperate, and civil; has undoubted City references; late employers can be seen. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED SINGLE Protestant man, (Dane,) a situation as coachman or gardener on a gentleman's place; understands the care of horses thoroughly; also how to keep harness and carriages in good condition; can run a furnace; is sober, honest, and faithful; willing to do any kind of work that might be required; wages not so much an object as a good home; reference if required; has been in this country thirteen years. Call on or address C. Schultz, Libby Hotel, No. 56 Warren-st.

HELP WANTED.

R. H. MACY & CO. WANT INTELLIGENT and industrious saleswomen in all departments of fancy goods; experienced saleswomen preferred; must be correct at figures and have good references. Apply at the desk of the Superintendent, between 2 and 4 P. M.

R. H. MACY & CO. WANT SMART WOmen as cashiers; must be quick and correct at figures and good judges of money; best of references required. Apply between 2 and 4 P. M., at the desk of the Superintendent.

WANTED—SOAP-MAKER; A COMPETENT man, who understands making tallow soaps, to take charge of this branch of a large manufactory in the West. Address Post-office Box No. 112 Cincinnati, giving name of present employers, and full name of applicant.

WANTED.—AGENTS TO OBTAIN SUBscribers for a popular magazine. Beautiful chromo-lithograph given to every subscriber. Send three-cent stamp for confidential circular to agents. Address GEO. A. COOLIDGE, Business Agent, No. 143 Washington-st., Boston.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GARDENER TO take charge of a gentleman's place; a thorough knowledge of greenhouses and grape culture indispensable. Address J. W. P., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—COOK, WASHER, AND IRONer; Paterson, N. J.; small family; good references required; wages $12 per month. Call or address F. N. DODGE, No. 200 Fulton-st.

WANTED—IN A CITY ONE HOUR FROM New-York, an English chamber-maid and waitress; must have good recommendations. Dr. DODGE, No. 15 West 20th-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING,
AT NO. 212 5TH-AV.,

Twice-a-week classes on Mondays and Thursdays, Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Once a week, on Saturday morning and Friday evening. Monday and Thursday evenings for gentlemen.

For terms, &c., send for circular.

TRENOR'S DANCING ACADEMY,
Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., Reservoir-Square.

Pupils can commence at any time, attend at their convenience, and learn any dance, such as the REDOWA WALTZ, GLIDE WALTZ, &c. For days and hours, send or call for circulars.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF ENGINEERS OF THE 4TH-AV.
IMPROVEMENT. OFFICE, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1872.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals for work on the 4th-av. improvement between 49th and 79th sts., will be received by the undersigned at this office until 2 o'clock of Dec. 16, 1872. Plans, specifications, and blank proposals will be ready on and after the 29th inst.

ALLAN CAMPBELL,
A. W. CRAVEN,
EDWARD H. TRACY,
J. C. BUCKHOUT,
Board of Engineers 4th-av. Improvement.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF.

OFFICE A. C. S., DAVID'S ISLAND, NEW-YORK HARBOR, Dec. 3, 1872.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M., Jan. 6, 1873, for furnishing the "Fresh Beef" required by the Subsistence Department at this post during six months, commencing Jan. 1, 1873. Information as to conditions, quality of beef, payments, &c., can be obtained by application to this office. A copy of this advertisement to be attached to each proposal. CHAS. SELLMER,
Second Lieutenant Third Artillery, A. C. S.

STATIONERY.

DIARIES AND JOURNALS FOR 1873, from 25 cents to $3; expense books all kinds stationery, blank books, &c. Orders solicited by

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
No. 45 Maiden-lane, New-York.

HOLIDAY GOODS. HOLIDAY GOODS.

HOWARD, SANGER & CO.,

Nos. 105 and 107 Chambers, and Nos. 89 and 91 Reade sts.,

OFFER TO DEALERS, in addition to their usual stock, a large and elegant assortment of

RICH FANCY GOODS,

IMPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR

THE HOLIDAY TRADE,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

PARIS AND VIENNA GILT BRONZE ORNAMENTS, IN GREAT VARIETY.
CARVED WOOD ARTICLES, BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS.
RUSSIA LEATHER BAGS AND PURSES.
CIGAR CASES AND STANDS, NEW PATTERNS.
JEWEL CASES, IN PEARL AND SHELL.
GLOVE AND HANDKERCHIEF BOXES, IN SATIN, LEATHER, AND WOOD.
IVORY BRUSHES, IN SETS, PLAIN AND CARVED.
OPERA GLASSES, A FULL LINE.
PORTEMONNAIES AND CARD CASES.
TOILET AND HAND MIRRORS, IN WOOD, RUSSIA LEATHER AND IVORY.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, PLAIN AND MUSICAL.
WRITING-DESKS AND WORK-BOXES.
FANCY PAPER AND SHELL-BOXES.
ROGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S CUTLERY.

THE ABOVE WILL BE SOLD AT PRICES FAR BELOW THOSE USUALLY CHARGED FOR SIMILAR GOODS.

TOYS.

MEISEL, LAMPE & CO.,
No. 93 Chambers and No. 75 Reade sts.
IMPORTERS OF
German, French and English Toys.
Beg leave to offer,
AT RETAIL,

A large and unsurpassed Stock of Toys, suitable for Holidays Presents. Specialties in Dolls, Dolls' Outfits and Tree Ornaments. Reductions made in price to Churches and Sunday-schools.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Java, Wednesday, Dec. 11.	Cuba, Wednesday, Jan. 1.
Calabria, Wed'day, Dec. 18.	Parthia, Wed'sday, Jan. 8.
Abyssinia, Wed'y, Dec. 25.	Java, Wednesday, Jan. 15.

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation.
Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.
Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage..........$30, currency

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP JAVA, embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 2 o'clock P. M., WEDNESDAY, Dec. 11, 1872. CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CARRYING THE
UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

CELTIC..........SATURDAY, Dec. 14, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, Dec. 21, at 10 A. M.
OCEANIC..........SATURDAY, Dec. 28, at 3 P. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, Jan. 4, ——
ATLANTIC..........SATURDAY, Jan. 11, ——

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt.

Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $30, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS PASSENGER STEAMERS SAIL FROM NEW-YORK EVERY SATURDAY FROM PIER NO. 20 NORTH RIVER.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply as by any other route or line.

From New-York.		From Glasgow.
Saturday, Dec. 14	INDIA	Saturday, Jan. 4.
Saturday, Dec. 21	CALIFORNIA	Saturday, Jan. 11.
Saturday, Dec. 28	AUSTRALIA	Saturday, Jan. 18.
Saturday, Jan. 4	VICTORIA	Saturday, Jan. 25
Saturday, Jan. 11	EUROPA	Saturday, Feb. 1.

At noon, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.

Currency rates of passage to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, by Saturday's steamers, $65 and $75; excursion tickets, $120; intermediate, $35; steerage, $30. Certificates at lowest rates can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF MONTREAL....Thursday, Dec. 12, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS....Saturday, Dec. 14, 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP....Saturday, Dec. 21, 10 A. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK....Thursday, Dec. 26, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, Dec. 28, 2 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	30
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

WASHINGTON........ROUSSAN....Saturday, Dec. 14
ST. LAURENT........LEMARIE....Saturday, Dec. 28

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin..........$125 | Second cabin..........$75

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Dec. 12, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Dec. 14, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Dec. 14, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Dec. 17, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS,	GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A. G. & G. R. R.,	Agent C. R. R.,
No. 229 Broadway.	No. 409 Broadway

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

FRANKFIELD & CO., JEWELERS, NO. 323 8th-av., corner 26th-st., and No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st.—Holiday presents in diamonds and gold jewelry, fine watches, French and cuckoo clocks, solid silver and best silver plated-ware; fine selections at very low prices.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL LINE

OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
ITALY, THOMPSON.....Thursday, Dec. 12, at 2 P. M.
SPAIN, GRACE..........Wed'day, Dec. 18, at 7½ A. M.
CANADA, WEBSTER....Wed'day, Dec. 25, at 1 P. M.
GREECE, THOMAS.....Wed'day, Jan. 1, at 7½ A. M.
TO LONDON DIRECT.
THE QUEEN, ANDREWS. Saturday, Dec. 14, at 3 P. M.
ERIN, LAWSON..........Saturday, Dec. 28, at 3 P. M.

These steam-ships are

THE LARGEST IN THE TRADE.

Cabin passage..........$75 and $65, currency
Steerage..........$29, currency

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or London.

CHEAPER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

Sailing every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. The steam-ships

CHARLESTON, Capt. JAS. BERRY, Tuesday, Dec. 10.
SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. T. J. BECKETT, Thursday, Dec. 12.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, Dec. 14.

Superior accommodations for passengers. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroad to all points South and South-west, and over the North-eastern Railroad to Florence, Cheraw, and all points on the Cheraw and Darlington Railroad, and with steamers to Florida ports. Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Goods forwarded free of commission. Bills of lading furnished and signed at the office. Local Passenger and Freight Office, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents.

For through freight tariff, or further information in reference to through business, apply to BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

EXTRA STEAMERS WILL BE DISPATCHED AS SOON AS LOADED.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA.
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO
ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 10th, 20th, and 30th of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Dec. 20.—Steamer RISING STAR, Capt. SEABURY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer MONTANA, Capt. NOLAN, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo, and Mazatlan, San Diego, also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departures of 10th and 20th each month connect with the Company's steamer, touching at San Benito, Tonata, Salina Cruz, and Port Angel. Freight for all way ports received until 4 P. M. of Dec. 18.

Steamer GREAT REPUBLIC will leave San Francisco Jan. 1, 1873, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight, and all further information apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

RED BALL LINE OF MAIL STEAMERS,

NEW-YORK TO
DEMERARA.

CALLING AT ST. THOMAS AND BARBADOES TO LAND MAILS AND PASSENGERS.

THESE FIRST-CLASS, FULL-POWERED IRON STEAMERS ARE INTENDED TO SAIL FROM ATLANTIC DOCKS, BROOKLYN, AS FOLLOWS:

MANDINGO, 1,800 tons..........Nov. 13 and Dec. 21,
Followed by
LAGOS and GUNGA.
AND EVERY THREE WEEKS THEREAFTER.

These steamers are specially adapted to tropical service, have large state-rooms, bath-rooms and superior ventilation, and take only first-class passengers. A limited amount of cargo will be taken. HORNSTEDT & GARTHORNE, Owners, No. 70 South-st., New-York.

For freight or passage apply to E. E. MORGAN'S SONS, Agents, No. 70 South-st., New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

MINNESOTA, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN, Dec. 18, at 8½ A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. JAS. PRICE...Dec. 25, at 12 M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Jan. 1, at 8 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH..........Jan. 8, at ——
WYOMING, Capt. PRICE..........Jan. 15, at ——
IDAHO, Capt. MORGAN..........Jan. 22, at ——

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAILS

FOR HAVANA AND NASSAU, N. P.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company, sailing every fortnight, on THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

COLUMBIA, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, Tuesday....Dec. 17
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, Thur., Dec. 26
COLUMBIA, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, Thursday...Jan. 9

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

The CRESCENT CITY previously advertised to sail Dec. 12, 1872, will not sail on that day. COLUMBIA will take her place Dec. 17, 1872. A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

ONTARIO, Capt. SLOCUM..........Dec. 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR..........Jan. 23, '73
ERIE, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH..........Feb. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 3 N. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only,)...Sat., Dec. 14
CITY OF MERIDA, Timmerman......Tues., Dec. 17
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Sat., Dec. 21
CITY OF MEXICO, Sherwood..........Sat., Dec. 28

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

DRAFTS ON IRELAND.

Tapscott's Emigration and Foreign Exchange Office, No. 86 South-st. Drafts from £1 upward, available in all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, and passage-tickets by steam-ships and sailing packets issued at lowest rates by TAPSCOTT, BROS. & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.

PERSONAL.

NOTICE.—WILLIAM BARMORE, WHO worked as a farm-hand for Winfield McKee, Erie County, Penn., and of late in the employ of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company, was accidentally killed Nov. 13, 1872. His relatives or friends can have information as to the disposition of his body, or effects, by applying to J. W. REYNOLDS, Superintendent Western Division Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, Erie, Penn.

IF FINLEY McINNESS WILL RETURN all will be forgiven. Nothing known by anybody. Write to the Albany. Fear nothing. He is implored to return for his own and sister's sake.

DRY GOODS.

Santa Claus AND R. H. MACY & CO.

R. H.
MACY
& CO.

announce to their friends, patrons, and the public that their GRAND EXPOSITION of

TOYS, DOLLS,

and HOLIDAY FANCY GOODS WILL BE CONTINUED UNTIL CHRISTMAS.

Our establishment is decorated throughout with TOYS AND HOLIDAY WARES, imported exclusively by R. H. MACY & CO., for their

HOLIDAY TRADE.

On and after MONDAY, Dec. 9, the store will remain open evenings until Christmas.

To parties purchasing holiday goods for Sabbath-schools, Fairs, &c., a discount will be made.

GRAND CENTRAL FANCY-GOODS ESTABLISHMENT OF R. H. MACY & CO., FOURTEENTH-ST. AND SIXTH-AV., NEW-YORK CITY.

SANTA CLAUS.

TOYS! DOLLS!

AT THE GREAT EAST-SIDE ESTABLISHMENT.

E. RIDLEY & SON,

For the Convenience of their Customers during the Holiday Season will be Open until 9 o'clock every Evening for the transaction of business.

E. RIDLEY & SON,
Nos. 309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand-st.; Nos. 62, 64, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth Block East From the Bowery.

OPEN EVENINGS

SANTA CLAUS

HAS GIVEN SPECIAL DIRECTIONS THAT OUR ESTABLISHMENT WILL REMAIN OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL

CHRISTMAS,

FOR THE SPECIAL BENEFIT OF HIS NUMEROUS PATRONS.

R. H. MACY & CO.,
14th-st. and 6th-av.

	LADIES' SUITS.	PEYTON'S,
HOLIDAYS.		Nos. 272 and 274
HOLIDAYS.	SILK SUITS.	Bowery.
HOLIDAYS.	VELOUR SUITS.	PEYTON'S, Nos. 272 and 274
HOLIDAYS.	CAMELS'-HAIR SUITS.	Bowery.
HOLIDAYS.	SATINE SUITS.	PEYTON'S, Nos. 272 and 274
HOLIDAYS.	POPLIN SUITS.	Bowery.
HOLIDAYS.	EVENING SUITS.	PEYTON'S, Nos. 272 and 274
HOLIDAYS.	BALL DRESSES.	Bowery.
HOLIDAYS.	All the FASHIONABLE STYLES. worn.	PEYTON'S, 272 and 274 Bowery.
HOLIDAYS	Also, LADIES' CLOAKS AND SACQUES.	PEYTON'S, 272 and 274 Bowery.
HOLIDAYS	Also, GENTS' ROBES DE CHAMBRE, HOUSE-COATS,	PEYTON'S, 272 and 274 Bowery.
HOLIDAYS	SMOKING-JACKETS.	PEYTON'S.

Also, An immense stock of RICH AND ELEGANT SHAWLS AND DRESS GOODS.

Also, 5,000 yards FANCY POPLINS, ARMURES, SERGES, and DIAGONAL DRESS GOODS, just received at a great bargain, to be sold 22c., 25c., and 30c. per yard. EXAMINE. at 20c.

JAPANESE

GOODS AND
TURKISH RUGS
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
THE GREATEST VARIETY EVER IMPORTED.
A. A. VANTINE & CO.,
No. 814 Broadway.

SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 Broadway, near 20th-st.—FULL LINE of Winter Styles. LAST OPENING of the season. Latest novelties in Redingotes. CLOTH MODEL with each pattern. Patterns fitted to the form warranted perfect. COME EARLY.

FURS, MINK, SABLE, AND ALASKA; warranted half price; great bargains. Velvet Bonnets, Ladies' Hats. BINNS' Millinery, No. 647 Broadway. Avoid mistake; save this.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, and all points East, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER,

Daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 P. M., From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.,

The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS, Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 23d-st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway; and No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier. A. P. BACON, Superintendent. H. H. MANGAM, General Freight Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of L. HEYNIGER & CO. is this day dissolved by its own limitation.
L. HEYNIGER,
A. C. VEDDER,
WM. G. PENNY,
DAVID B. HARRIS.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of L. HEYNIGER & CO., for the transaction of a wholesale wooden and willow-ware business at Nos. 18 Fulton-st. and 195 Front-st., New-York.
L. HEYNIGER,
A. C. VEDDER,
DAVID B. HARRIS.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1872.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between JULIUS R. SHIPMAN and GEORGE PLACE as produce-dealers in New-York City, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
JULIUS R. SHIPMAN,
GEORGE D. PLACE.
Dated Oct. 17, 1872.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$10,000 WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN or lady with $10,000 to invest in a ladies' seminary of long standing, now being rebuilt entirely new, and on which $35,000 have already been expended; a person by investing the sum of $10,000 can realize ten per cent. for use of money, and a salary of from $1,000 to $1,500 a year, besides board; satisfactory references given and required. Address DAWSON, Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

$30,000 OR UPWARD.—A MEMBER of the New-York Stock Exchange desires to form a partnership for the transaction of a banking and stock commission business with a party possessing the above capital; best of references given and required. Address C., Box No. 1,329 Post-office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD ADdress and capabilities in buying or selling in a first-rate dry-goods business; $4,000 to $5,000 required. Apply to GRIGGS, CARLETON & CO., No. 93 Broadway.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the TIMES Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and the TIMES West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

FRENCH CARRIAGE FOR SALE.—A coupé d' Orsay, built by Bendar, of Paris; hung on eight springs; but little used; perfectly fresh; for sale at less than half the cost of importation, at private stable, No. 3 East 20th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway.

HORSE-BLANKETS, HARNESS, SADDLES, and all kinds of saddlery goods extensively manufactured; a full line of blankets for street and stable; plush and other carriage robes of every quality. C. B. SMITH & CO., No. 40 Warren-st.

COUPES, COUPE ROCKAWAYS, SIX-seat Westchester phaetons, light rockaways, and every other style family carriages; reduced prices; second-hand rockaways, dog carts, pony phaetons, buggies, brett, coupé rockaways, &c. MANUFACTURERS' UNION, No. 638 Broadway.

SLEIGHS, SLEIGH-BELLS, EVERY description, new and second-hand; several left from last year, slightly soiled, for sale cheap; all styles carriages. MANUFACTURERS' UNION REPOSITORY, No. 638 Broadway.

HORSE-BLANKETS, FOR CARRIAGE and stable use, lap-robes, whips, &c., the best goods in the market at low prices. MAGNUS BROTHERS, No. 104 Fulton-st., near William.

WANTED—A PAIR OF MATCHED HORSES, about 15½ hands, dark-colored, sound, kind, and free drivers. Address Box No. 2,397 Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

MADISON-AVENUE HOTEL,
COR. 27TH-ST. AND MADISON-AV.,
OPPOSITE NEW-HAVEN DEPOT.
American and European Plan.
A first-class restaurant, with reasonable prices.
ELEGANT AND NEWLY-FURNISHED ROOMS,
En suite or singly, for families or gentlemen.
LIBERAL TERMS TO PERMANENT PARTIES.

LELAND'S STURTEVANT HOUSE,
BROADWAY, 28th and 29th sts., New-York.
American Plan, with Elevators.
Centrally located, near the depots and theatres.
LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av., And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER

ST. GERMAIN HOTEL, 5TH-AV., 22D-st., and Broadway.—Table d' hôte. $3 50 per day. Some elegant rooms and suites for families and single gentlemen during Winter; newly furnished; first-class in all respects. WM. G. TOMPKINS, Proprietor.

PARTIES SEEKING FURNISHED apartments, with board, can obtain "all particulars" as to location, furniture, references, prices, &c., (a large list of first-class houses,) by applying to WILLIAM J. COLES, No. 1,267 Broadway.

A PARTY OF GENTLEMEN OR A family can have an elegant parlor floor, with water, ample closets, &c., with or without private table, at No. 207 West 46th-st., three doors from Broadway.

TO A PARTY OF GENTLEMEN OR A family, an elegant parlor floor, water and ample closets, with or without private table, in a French family; first-class references given and required. No. 18 East 17th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway.

TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—A CHOICE OF nice rooms on second and third floors, with a strictly private family, to a party of gentlemen or family, with or without board; references exchanged. No. 242 West 23d-st.

TWO LARGE NEWLY-FURNISHED rooms, each suitable for two gentlemen; every convenience and home comfort; no other boarders; good substantial table; reference required. No. 208 West 38th-st.

NO. 161 EAST 46TH-ST.—LARGE prettily-furnished room, with ample closets, hot and cold water; excellent table; highest references; few boarders.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST.—NEAR 5TH-av., with board, a large third-story front room, handsomely furnished; also, other rooms; house and table first-class.

NO. 207 WEST 43D-ST.—PLEASANT rooms to let with board; desirable location; convenient to four lines of cars. References given and required.

NO. 29 WEST 9TH-ST.—ONE HANDsomely-furnished parlor to rent, with board, suitable for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen; also two small rooms. References exchanged.

FIFTH-AV.—AN ENTIRE ELEGANT PARlor floor; will accommodate a large family; now vacant; in the pleasantly situated double house, No. 45 5th-av.; private table only.

TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—A CORNER room and large single room for gentleman and wife or gentlemen; board and house first class. Nos. 200 and 202.

NO. 4 EAST 10TH-ST., ONE DOOR FROM 5TH-AV.—Suites of rooms to let, second and third floors, with private table only.

NO. 75 WEST 36TH-ST.—FURNISHED sitting-room and bed-room for gentleman, $30 per month.

A DESIRABLE SECOND FLOOR TO let with board; family small. Apply at No. 108 West 43d-st.

NO. 39 WEST 33D-ST.—LARGE FRONT room on fourth floor for gentleman, southern exposure, with board.

BOARDING-HOUSE FOR BUSINESS men, No. 159 Bleecker-st., opposite Depau-row; transient and day boarders taken.

NO. 255 4TH-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS to let, with or without board; references.

WINTER RESORTS.

THE ST. JAMES HOTEL,
(Fronting St. James Park,) Jacksonville, Fla.
Open from November to May. Address
F. H. ORVIS.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, NASSAU, N. P., Bahamas, is now open. Persons desiring to escape the rigors of a Northern Winter can obtain circulars containing full information by addressing JAMES LIDGERWOOD, agent, No. 758 Broadway, New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS & YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th-st.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
No. 252 Madison-av.
School hours, 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

AT DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL College, No. 875 Broadway, pupils have private instruction day or evening, and learn business writing, book-keeping, arithmetic, in a few practical lessons.

D'AERTS INSTITUTE.
Miss M. A. E. PHILLIPS, Principal.
No. 16 West 51st-st., near Central Park, (between 5th and 6th avs.) A thorough limited Boarding and Day school for young ladies, with KINDERGARTEN DEPARTMENT for children. Miss Phillips refers by permission to Rev. S. H. Cox, D. D., LL.D., Bronxville, N. Y.; Rev. F. C. Ewer, D. D., New-York, and others.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS, Florida, Orange County, N. Y. $300 a year (no extras) pays for board, tuition, washing, fuel, light, &c., in this well-known institution. Number of pupils limited to twenty-five.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE.
SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
TARRYTOWN, N. Y.
Send for circular.
A. ARMAGNAC, M. A., Principal.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

YOUNG LADIES' GERMAN, FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, Stamford, Conn., Mrs. C. E. RICHARDSON, Principal.—This well-established institution, within little more than an hour's ride of New-York, offers, in the course of teaching and in the qualifications of its instructors, advantages such as are, ordinarily, only to be obtained in the best Metropolitan schools; and combines with those advantages such rural surroundings and such a moderate scale of charges as are unattainable in the City. A limited number of pupils only received. Terms for boarding pupils, $500, $575 and $650 per annum. References: Bishop Williams, of Connecticut; Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg, Gen. Vinton, Martin Paine, M. D., New-York. School begins Sept. 22.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 38 EAST 61ST st., near Madison-av., one block from the Central Park, which is the play ground of the school.—French and English day and boarding school for young gentlemen with a separate primary department for children of both sexes; complete studies in French and in English; modern languages; good cares and comforts. Prof. PAUL E. GIRARD, Director. Prospectus at Messrs. Francis & Loutrel, No. 45 Maiden-lane; Brentano, No. 33 Union-square.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL," FOR children, and PRIVATE RECITATION ROOMS for LADIES. Reopen Sept. 26. Object, the physical, mental and moral culture of children; also, to furnish special advantages to LADIES not desiring the routine of school. Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 15 West 42d-st.

J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., R. D., will reopen Sept. 16, his English, commercial, classical, French and German Institute, No. 659 6th-av., between 42th and 40th sts. Circulars and conference at the rooms.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 13 East 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bordentown, N. J.—For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D., President.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S ENGLISH, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies, reopens Oct. 1. No. 7 East 42d-st.

G. HAMILTON'S ENGLISH, CLASSICAL, and Mathematical School, No. 781 6th-av., between 44th and 45th sts.

FOR BOYS—SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES AT Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA.
LAST PERFORMANCE,
Prior to the departure of the company for Philadelphia.
SATURDAY, Dec. 14, at 1 P. M.
GRAND FAREWELL
KELLOGG MATINEE.
IL TROVATORE.
Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
Senora SANZ,
Signori ABRUGNEDO, MORIAMI, COULON.
POPULAR PRICES.
Admission, including reserved seat, $2.
Knabe's pianos are used at the Academy of Music.
Tickets can be obtained at the Academy of Music, and at Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway.

BROOKLYN
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA.
LAST OPERA NIGHT IN BROOKLYN.
POPULAR PRICES.
Admission..........$1 50
Reserved Seats, extra..........50 cents
Family Circle..........50 cents
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Dec. 12, at 8 o'clock,
LINDA DI CHAMOUNIX.
Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
Senora SANZ,
Signori VIZZANI, MORIAMI, RONCONI, AND OTHERS.
Tickets and seats can be obtained at the Academy, Brooklyn, and No. 114 Broadway, New-York.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER
POSITIVELY
THE LAST WEEK BUT ONE
of
MISS AGNES ETHEL'S ENGAGEMENT,
and of
THE MOST SUCCESSFUL PLAY OF THE YEAR,
AGNES.

This week, 85th to 92d Performance of AGNES.	Saturday next Last Matinée but one of AGNES, at 1½ o'clock.
Evening performance begins at 8; over at 10:40.	Friday evening, Dec. 20, Miss Ethel's Benefit.

In active preparation,
Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM'S
NEW ROMANTIC DRAMA,
ATHERLEY COURT.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. NIBLO'S GARDEN.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS
of the
GREAT SPECTACLE,
LEO AND LOTUS,
A GRAND BALLET PAGEANT.
With its superb costumes, exquisite scenery, beautiful music, and the
FINEST BALLET IN THE WORLD.
CURTAIN RISES AT 7¾ O'CLOCK.
SATURDAY, MATINEE AT 1½ O'CLOCK.

Mrs. Jarley's Wax-works

FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY!

The "genuine and only" Mrs. Jarley, whose recent exhibitions at Association Hall were received by crowded houses with continuous laughter and applause, has removed her world-renowned wax figures to

ST. PETER'S HALL,

West 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., where she will give two of her inimitable entertainments, the cream of wit, humor, and fun, on

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 12 and
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 13.

Reserved seats at Ponds, No. 39 Union-square. There will be no more Jarleys at Association Hall.

ASSOCIATION HALL, DEC. 12.
Y. M. C. A. LECTURE COURSE, NO. 7.
JOHN B. GOUGH.
Subject—LONDON, (being his three lectures on London condensed.)
There will be no lecture Friday next.
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 20, Col. JOHN HAY.
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 27, Prof. J. E. MURDOCH.
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 3, JAS. T. FIELDS.

ASSOCIATION HALL. MRS. STOWE.
2 P. M., SATURDAY, DEC. 14,
A Matinée Reading by
MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.
Giving some selections for young people.
Tickets 50c., at the Hall, and Schirmer's.

ONE NIGHT ONLY!!
JARLEY'S JOLLY WAX WORKS.
DON'T MISS THE TREAT.
!! TRENOR'S LYRIC HALL !!
THURSDAY NIGHT, DEC. 12.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN DIVISION.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
COMMENCING NOV. 21, 1872.
Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d st.
TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

For New-Haven, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.) 11:38 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.) 3:08 (Ex.) 3:55, 4:38, 5:39, 8:08 (Ex.,) and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M.

For Bridgeport, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.) 9:08, 11:38 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.) 3:08 (Ex.) 3:55, 4:38, 5:39, 8:08 (Ex.) and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M.

For Milford and Stratford, 7:08, 11:38 A. M.; 3:55, 4:38, and 5:39 P. M.

For Fairfield, Southport, and Westport, 7:08, 9:08, 11:38 A. M.; 3:55, 4:38, and 5:39 P. M.

For South Norwalk, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.) 9:08, 11:38 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.,) 3:08 (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:38 (Ex.,) 5:39, 6:38, 8:08 (Ex.,) and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M.

For Darien, 7:08, 9:08, 11:38 A. M.; 3:55, 4:38, 5:39, and 6:38 P. M.

For Stamford, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.) 9:08, 10:08, 11:38 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.) 2:23, 3:08 (Ex.;) 3:55, 4:38 (Ex.;) 4:53, 5:39, 6:03, 6:38, 7:23, 8:08 (Ex.,) stopping at New-Rochelle and Port Chester, and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M., stopping at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

For Greenwich and intermediate stations, 7:08, 9:08, 10:08, 11:38 A. M.; 2:23, 3:55, 4:53, 5:39, 6:03, 6:38, 7:23 P. M.

Sunday mail-train leaves Grand Central Depot, 42d-st., New-York, at 7:08 P. M., for Boston, via Springfield line, stopping at New-Rochelle, Port Chester, Stamford, South Norwalk, and Bridgeport, and at 9:10 P. M., for Boston via Shore Line, stopping at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

CONNECTING TRAINS.

For Boston, via Springfield, 8:08 A. M.; 3:08 and 8:08 P. M.

For Boston, via Shore Line, 12:23, 9:10 P. M.

For Hartford and Springfield, 8:08 A. M.; 12:23, 3:08, and 8:08 P. M.

For Newport, R. I., 8:08 A. M.

For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:08 A. M.; 12:23 P. M. to Greenfield; 3:08 P. M. to Montreal and White Mountains.

For Hartford, Providence, and Fishkill Railroad, 8:08 A. M.; 12:23 P. M.

For Shore Line Railway, at 8:08 A. M. to Norwich and Providence, 12:23, 3:08 to New-London and Norwich, and 9:10 P. M. Boston Ex.

For Connecticut Valley Railroad, 8:08 A. M. and 3:08 P. M.

For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:08 A. M.; 3:08 P. M. to Northampton and Williamsburg.

For New-Haven, Middletown, and Willimantic Railroad, (Air-line,) 8:08 A. M. and 3:08 P. M.

For Housatonic Railroad, 8:08 A. M. and 3:08 P. M.

For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:08 A. M., 3:08 P. M., and 4:38 P. M. to Waterbury.

For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 7:08, 8:08, and 9:08 A. M.; 12:23 and 4:38 P. M.

For Shepaug Valley Railroad, via Danbury and Norwalk R. R., 8:08 A. M. and 4:38 P. M.

For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:08 A. M.; 12:23, 4:38, and 5:39 P. M.

Commodious sleeping-cars attached to 8:08 and 9:10 P. M. trains, and also to Sunday Mail trains on either line. Drawing-room cars attached to the 8:08 A. M., 12:23, and 3:08 P. M. trains.

Passengers can procure tickets to any point reached over this road at the Grand Central Depot, corner 42d-st. and 4th-av.; also at the offices of the New-York Transfer Co., (Dodds' Express,) No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn; and by leaving suitable notice can have their baggage called for and checked from residence to destination.

JOHN T. MOODY, Sup't N. Y. & N. H. Div.

NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILWAY.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT, taking effect Dec. 2, 1872.

Trains leave foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follows:

For New-Durham and Maywood—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:30, 6:20, and 11:30 P. M.

For Hackensack, Paterson, Hawthorne, Midland Park, and Wortendyke—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6:20, *11:30 P. M.

For Ridgefield Park, Bogota, Rochelle, Dundee Lake, Market Street, and Riverside—7, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:30, 6:20, 11:30 P. M.

For Wyckoff, Pompton, and Montclair Junction—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

For Campgaw, Oakland, Bloomingdale, and West Bloomingdale—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

For Smith Mills, Charlotteburg, Stockholm, Snufftown, Ogdensburg, and Quarryville—7, 9:10 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

For New-Foundland, Franklin, Hamburg, Deckertown, Unionville, West Town, Johnson, Slate Hill, Middletown, and Bloomingburg—†7, 9:10 A. M.; 3:30, ‡4:30 P. M.

For Pine Bush, Huntsboro, Fallsburg, Monticello, Liberty Falls, and Ellenville—9:10 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.

Returning, leave Liberty Falls at 6:55 A. M., 1:25 P. M.; Ellenville, 7:42 A. M., 2:15 P. M.; Middletown, 6, 8:55 A. M., 3:37, 5:25 P. M.; West Bloomingdale, 7, 8:20 A. M., 2, 6:04 P. M.; Wortendyke, 6:25, 7:37, 9, 11:23 A. M., 2:27, 4:05, 6:58, 10:50 P. M.; Paterson, 5:43, 6:47, 7:55, 9:19, 11:38 A. M., 2:57, 4:24, 7:15, 11:12 P. M.

Arriving in New-York at 6:55, 8, 9:10, 10:20 A. M.; 12:50, 4:10, 5:40, 8:35 P. M., and 12:50 A. M.

‡ Does not run beyond Middletown.
* Does not run beyond Hawthorne.
† Does not run beyond Bloomingburg.

C. W. DOUGLASS, Superintendent.
WM. H. WEED, General Ticket Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 4, 1872. Through Trains will leave Grand Central Depot.

8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3.40 P. M., Special Express for Albany and Troy.

4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6.00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping-cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads. This train runs on Sundays.

11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Trains leave James-slip, New-York, as follows, (leave 34th-st. fifteen minutes later:)

8:30 A. M., Greenport Mail.
10:30 A. M., Northport and Locust Valley Way.
12:30 P. M., Jamaica Accommodation.
3:00 P. M., Riverhead, Sag Harbor, and Locust Valley Express, (through to Greenport Saturdays.)
4:00 P. M., Northport and Locust Valley Express.
5:00 P. M., Hempstead and Rockaway Express.
6:00 P. M., Northport Way.

All trains connect at Mineola with Hempstead, and at Jamaica with East New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S.
OPEN FROM 11 A. M. TO 10 P. M.
DAILY MATINEES AT 2 O'CLOCK.
MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE OF RARE WILD BEASTS, LIVING CURIOSITIES, AUTOMATIC WONDERS, DWARFS, GIANTS, ALBINOS, &c., &c.
FOUR LIVING GIRAFFES, MONSTER SEA LIONS,
ELANDS, WHITE POLAR BEARS, BENGAL TIGERS, HORNED HORSE OF TARTARY, GIANT AND DWARF ELEPHANTS, YAKS, LEOPARDS, TAPIRS, GORILLAS, APES, SERPENTS, SEALS, CAMELS, DROMEDARIES, HAPPY FAMILY,
AND SCORES OF OTHER COSTLY SPECIMENS.
THE GREAT FASHIONABLE ARENIC ENTERTAINMENT,
under the direction of
DAN CASTELLO,
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
M. D'ATELIE, MAN WITH THE IRON JAW, WHOSE MARVELOUS FEATS OF STRENGTH HAVE ELICITED THE ADMIRATION AND ASTONISHMENT OF IMMENSE AUDIENCES.
MLLE. ANGELA, THE FEMALE SAMSON, who will appear in a series of herculean feats, culminating with the firing of a 500 pound cannon from her shoulders.
Hippodrome performances promptly at 2 and 8.

MONDAY, DEC. 16, AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
HER FIRST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA,
MME. DOCKRILL,
THE GREATEST EQUESTRIENNE OF THE AGE,
FROM THE CIRCUE DEL PRINCIPE ALFONSO, MADRID; CIRCUES NAPOLEON AND IMPERATRICE, PARIS, AND RENZ'S CIRCUS, PRUSSIA. HAS BEEN ENGAGED BY MR. BARNUM'S AGENT IN EUROPE FOR A SHORT SEASON.

OLYMPIC. AIMEE OPERA BOUFFE.
THIS THURSDAY EVENING,
MLLE. AIMEE,
and the new Parisian Opera Bouffe in
BARBE BLEUE. BARBE BLEUE.
GALA MATINEE. EVERY SATURDAY.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. THOMPSON.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF
MR. JOHNNY THOMPSON.

TODAY AT 2. LAST TIMES OF the new Burlesque and Pantomime of the GOLDEN BUTTERFLY. All the beautiful BLONDES, &c.	THIS EVENING AT 8. LAST NIGHTS OF JOHNNY THOMPSON in his Drama of ON HAND, ON HAND, with all its original EFFECTS.

FRIDAY, Dec. 13, benefit of JOHNNY THOMPSON.
MONDAY, Dec. 16, FIRST TIMES,
AFTERNOON AT 2, PALACE OF TRUTH.
EVENING AT 8, BABES IN THE WOOD.

MRS. JARLEY'S WAX-WORK SHOW,
AUTHORIZED BY DICKENS.
!! Trenor's Lyric Hall !!
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 12, 1872.
Tickets for sale at Theatre Ticket-office, No. 114 Broadway, the principal music, book and drug stores on upper Broadway, 6th-av., and at door that evening.

"JOSH BILLINGS"
Will deliver his humorous lecture on
"THE PENSIVE COCKROACH,"
in the
Hall of the East-side Association,
Corner of 86th-st. and 3d-av.,
THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 12, 1872.

ASSOCIATION HALL TO-NIGHT,
JOHN B. GOUGH.
Subject—LONDON, (Revised.)
Reserved seats 75 cents, at the Hall and Schirmer's.

FREE LECTURE ON FRENCH,
AT NO. 1,288 BROADWAY.
PROF. ETIENNE LAMBERT
Will open his new
FRENCH CONVERSATION CLASS,
For ladies exclusively,
At his rooms,
NO. 1,288 BROADWAY, between 33d and 34th sts.,
THURSDAY MORNING, AT 10½.
FIRST LESSON FREE TO ALL,
that they may see for themselves how easily they can learn to speak
FRENCH WITH FLUENCY.

MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE'S READINGS.
ASSOCIATION HALL,
MONDAY, DEC. 16, AT 8 P. M.
Tickets 50 cents; reserved seats $1, at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Nelson & Philip's, No. 805 Broadway.

FAIR.
The Ladies' Union Relief Association, to aid the widows and orphans of those who fell in the late rebellion, are now holding a Fair in Republican Hall, corner 23d-st. and Broadway. Donations of money, or useful or fancy articles may be sent to the hall to the care of Mrs. J. A. Kennedy, President; Mrs. Dr. C. V. Clarkson, Vice-President, or Mrs. W. F. Havemeyer, Treasurer. Admission to the Fair, 25 cents.

TIMOTHY TITCOMB, (DR. J. G. HOLLAND,) will deliver his celebrated lecture "The Social Undertow," at the Eighteenth-street M. E. Church, between 8th and 9th avs., THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 12. Lecture preceded by an organ concert, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Prof. Henry Eyre Browne, organist. Admission 50 cents. Reserved seats 25 cents extra. For sale at Nelson & Philips, No. 805 Broadway; Diggs, Cunningham & Co., No. 365 Broadway; Styles & Cash, No. 95 8th-av., and at the door on the evening of the lecture.

PHILHARMONIC CONCERTS—TICKets and reserved seats for the season or single performance, 302 Broadway, Room 4, 12 to 1 o'clock.

LOAN OFFICES.

D. M. JOHNSON, LOAN BROKER, NO. 195½ Bowery, opposite Spring-st., the most elegant and extensive establishment in the country; MONEY LOANED on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Silks, Laces, Shawls, and every description of personal property. Also for SALE a large stock of SILKS, VELVETS, FURS, LACES, and other fine goods.

NO. 1,267 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD Branch, Room B.—Parlor for ladies. Branch No. 132 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold. LINDO BROS.

MONEY LOANED ON DIAMONDS, watches, jewelry and silver-ware, and the same bought and sold. GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 841 Broadway, near 14th-st.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUIS W. NEUSTADTER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 42 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of December next.—Dated, New-York, the 26th day of June, 1872. HENRY NEUSTADTER, Executor.
je27-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISAAC H. SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of business, Nos. 25 and 27 Peck-slip, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of January, 1873.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of July, 1872.
PHOEBE SMITH, Executrix.
CLARENCE A. SMITH, } Executors.
SAMUEL P. BELL. }
jy18-law6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM T. RUNK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Benjamin F. Beekman, No. 257 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of September, 1872.
ELIZABETH P. RUNK, Administratrix.
BENJAMIN F. BEEKMAN, Administrator.
s26-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE McCREA, late of the City of New-York deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 38 Union-square, in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of March next.—Dated, New-York, the 18th day of September, 1872.
PENELOPE McCREA, Executrix.
s19-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchins, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHARINE OTTER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the residence of John Gartelman, No. 353 East 54th-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of August, 1872.
HENRY OTTER,
JOHN GARTELMAN,
Executors.
au8-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS S. BANKS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Anderson & Man, No. 54 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of November, 1872.
CHARLOTTE AUGUSTA BANKS, Executrix.
n14-law6mTh*

TEACHERS.

TEACHER WANTED.—ONE COMPEtent to take charge of the district school now building at Ridgewood, N. J. Address, with references, qualifications and salary expected, SCHOOL TRUSTEE, Box No. 4,301 New-York Post-office. The school is to be opened Jan. 6, 1873.

TEACHERS WANTED TWO FRENCH ladies for best City schools; French, German, and music, for Georgia and New-Jersey; $800 and home; other good positions for educated foreign ladies, in City and country. Apply to American School Institute, No. 14 Bond-st.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER DEsires private pupils at his residence. Boys fitted for college. Evening instruction in English, French, and classics. Address PHILO, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

A TEACHER OF CULTURE, EXPERIence, and ability, desires a situation in a school or family, or as companion to a lady. Address Miss HENLEY, care of Messrs. W. A. Pond & Co., No. 39 Union-square.

TEACHER WANTED—AT EACH POST-office town in the United States. Address (with stamp) "AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL UNION," No. 737 Broadway. Duties light, and pay liberal.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
Sole Lessee and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
EVERY NIGHT.
SATURDAY MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.
ROUND THE CLOCK!
Mr. DALY'S exciting local sensational "folly" with its vivid scenic and personal representations of LIFE IN THE GREAT METROPOLIS.
Mrs. JOHN WOOD, Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM, Miss EMMA HOWSON, THE FAMOUS MAJILTONS AND THE LAURI FAMILY.
The points of interest illustrated by the scenic artists are some of the most notable in the City of New-York.
FIRST ACT—THE GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT. SECOND ACT.—MOONLIGHT DANCE AT LION PARK! BRILLIANT DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS! "BEHIND THE SCENES" at old NIBLO'S GARDEN. Back view of THE BLACK CROOK. (The most wonderful stage sensation ever given.) UNIQUE TABLEAU! THIRD ACT.—HARRY HILL'S, ON HOUSTON-ST. DONAVAN'S LANE at the FIVE POINTS during a SNOW-STORM! THE BURNING BOOKERY. FOURTH ACT.—LIEDERKRANZ MASQUERADE at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC. THE DAUGHTERS OF EVE as they have dressed for FIVE THOUSAND YEARS.
The whole to conclude with a new and original CAN-CAN, arranged by Mr. JOHN LAURI, and in which THE LAURI FAMILY and the whole company will take part, led by THE FAMOUS MAJILTONS!
, Seats secured two weeks in advance at this Box-office and the Fifth-avenue Theatre, from 8 to 5. POPULAR MATINEE every Saturday, when the admission will be 50 cents, reserved seats 50 cents extra. EVENING PRICES same as usual.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Dec. 12,
Repetition of the new French drama,
THE BARONESS!
Count de Savenay..........Mr. G. H. Griffiths
Ralph Yarley..........Mr. C. Rockwell
Roland..........Mr. W. H. Crisp
Simoneb, a lawyer..........Mr. D. Whiting
John, a servant..........Mr. Carrol
The Baroness Vaubrey..........Mrs. C. D. Abott
(Her second appearance on the stage.)
Genevieve de Savenay..........Miss Kate Claxton
Julie, a lady's maid..........Miss Nellie Mortimer
First act passes at Wiesbaden, the other acts at Paris.
TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, Dec. 13,
SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
MATINEE, 1½. } THE BARONESS.
EVENING AT 8. }
NEXT WEEK.
An extraordinary example of the strength of this favorite COMEDY COMPANY will be offered, in two favorite comedies:
MONDAY, Dec. 16—MARRIED LIFE. (First time.)
TUESDAY, Dec. 17—BOLD STROKE FOR A HUSBAND. (First time.)
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 18—MARRIED LIFE.
THURSDAY, Dec. 19—BOLD STROKE FOR A HUSBAND.
IN REHEARSAL.
For immediate and elaborate preparation, a new LONDON COMEDY, now creating a furor in that city and here, entitled NEW YEAR'S EVE.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager..Mr. LESTER WALLACK
LAST
EIGHT
NIGHTS
and last TWO MATINEES
of
DUNDREARY.
Enormous success of Mr.
SOTHERN,
SOTHERN, SOTHERN,
who will appear as Lord
DUNDREARY.
Every evening until
SATURDAY, Dec. 21,
On which occasion he will appear in his celebrated and original character of
DUNDREARY'S
BROTHER SAM,
pronounced by the entire London Press as fully equal, if not superior, to his
LORD DUNDREARY.
Box plan open
ONE MONTH IN ADVANCE.
Due notice will be given of the first appearance of Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. NEILSON.
EDWIN BOOTH..........Proprietor and Manager
LAST WEEK
and FAREWELL PERFORMANCES of
MISS NEILSON.
The management respectfully announces that this week, being the LAST WEEK of her very successful engagement,
MISS NEILSON
Will appear each evening and on the
SATURDAY MATINEE at 2 o'clock,
in her great part of
PAULINE,
in Lord Lytton's beautiful and popular play of
THE LADY OF LYONS.
Seats for these last nights of Miss Neilson, may be secured at the theatre, or at Ditson & Co.'s music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. TEMPLE.
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
ON MONDAY NEXT, DEC. 16,
MISS HELEN TEMPLE
will make her first appearance in New-York as
JOAN OF ARC,
in the new historic, pictorial drama, in five acts and eight tableaux, by John Brougham, Esq., entitled
THE LILY OF FRANCE,
which will be produced for the first time on any stage, NEW SCENERY, NEW COSTUMES, NEW ARMORS, &c., &c.
Box-sheet open on MONDAY; seats secured six days in advance.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA-HOUSE.
No. 201 Bowery.
Miss FANNY HERRING as THE FRENCH SPY
The favorite New-York actor, Mr. ROBT. JOHNSTON
DELEHANTY and HENGLER in new acts.
TONY PASTOR'S latest new acts.
MATINEES—Tuesdays and Saturdays at 2½.
Ladies admitted free on Friday evenings.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
St. James Theatre, corner 28th-st. and Broadway.
GREATEST SUCCESS IN THE CITY.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD AND BACKUS.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
Seats secured six days in advance.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE. 23D-ST.
MORE NOVELTIES. IMMENSE ATTRACTIONS
First appearance since his return from California of Mr. J. W. McANDREWS,
The favorite old Plantation Delineator.

LAST CHANCE.
WENDELL PHILLIPS
TO-NIGHT AT STEINWAY HALL.
SUBJECT—LOST ARTS.
ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
SACRED CONCERT, SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 14, 8 o'clock.
GENERAL REHEARSAL, Friday, Dec. 13, 2½ P. M.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Mlle ANNA DRASDIL, Contralto.
Herr BENNO WALTER, Solo Violinist.
GRAND ORCHESTRA OF 100 PERFORMERS.
Herr CARL BERGMANN, Conductor.

DO YOU WANT TO LAUGH,
GO AND SEE
JARLEY'S JOLLY WAX-WORK SHOW,
TRENOR'S LYRIC HALL!!
THURSDAY NIGHT ONLY!!

THE ARGONAUTS OF '49.

MRS. H. B. STOWE MATINEE, ASSOCIAtion Hall, SATURDAY, 14th, 2 P. M. Tickets 50c., at the Hall and Schirmer's.

LECTURES.

THINGS HOPED FOR.
A NEW LECTURE ON THE LABOR QUESTION,
By ANNA E. DICKINSON,
AT STEINWAY HALL,
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 17, at 8 o'clock.
Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents.
Tickets for sale at Brentano's, No. 33 Union-square, and by the American News Company, No. 117 Nassau-st.

MEETINGS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY OF HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS, No. 40 New Bowery, New-York, will be held on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 18, at 4 P. M., at the above named, for the election of a Board of Nine Trustees, and for other business proper to come before said meeting. (Attest.) R. S. HOWELL, Secretary of the Board of Trustees.

A MEETING OF THE LOT-OWNERS of Green-Wood Cemetery will be held at the office of the Cemetery, No. 30 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 23d day of December, at 12 o'clock, noon, to elect five trustees of said Cemetery. J. A. PERRY, Secretary.
Dec. 5, 1872.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER! HORACE WATERS, 481 Broadway, N. Y., *will dispose of 100 PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS, of six first-class makers, including Waters', at very low prices for cash, or part cash, and balance in small monthly installments; the same to let, and rent applied if purchased. New 7-octave first-class PIANOS, modern improvements, for $275 cash. Now ready, a CONCERTO PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. Sheet Music and Music Merchandise.*

CHAMBERS' STERLING PIANOS.
Unrivaled Squares and Uprights.
CHAMBERS & SON, NO. 101 5TH-AV.
Sterling in quality, grand and generous in tone, durable, moderate in price. Our plan and aim is to satisfy every buyer. Guarantee unlimited.
Special Bargains.
BRADBURY, $1,000; SQUARE GRAND at $350.
UPRIGHTS AND SQUARES, $275, $300, &c.
Elegant 7⅓ rose-wood carved at Special Low Figures.
NO. 101 5TH-AV.

AT HAINES BROS.,
No. 27 Union-square.
First-class handsome new PIANO-FORTES for sale on very easy terms. Fine pianos for rent.
LAST WEEK of low prices for cash.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,
SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed if purchased. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 18 4th-av.)

A HOLIDAY GIFT WORTH $25 TO Every Purchaser.—A first-class seven-octave piano for $300, (wholesale price.) Call early. GEO. GRAVEN & CO., Nos. 149 and 151 Baxter-st., one block from Grand-st.

ORDERS FOR BRADBURY PIANO FOR sale cheap. Room No. 14, No. 102 Nassau-st.

THE HOTEL DISASTER.

Additional Details of the Shocking Calamity.

The Fire Marshal Investigating the Cause of the Fire.

Statements of Employes at the Hotel—Recognizing the Dead Bodies at the Morgue—Sad Scenes.

The awful calamity at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, which occurred yesterday morning, when eleven of the female domestics lost their lives, naturally formed the leading topic of discussion in this City. A feeling of horror was universally expressed, and large crowds of people surrounded the hotel during the entire day, who were in hopes of being able to visit the scene of the fire in the upper stories of the building. The Police in charge of the doors refused to admit any one not having business in the house. Similar crowds visited the Morgue and viewed the bodies of the victims, as they were exposed for the purpose of identification. The scenes were very sad in their character. Full details of the events transpiring yesterday are herewith presented.

INCIDENTS OF THE FIRE.

There was but little evidence of the fire outside the hotel yesterday. The walls on Twenty-third-street were slightly discolored near the roof, and icicles hung from the window-sills. An immense crowd of people were gathered around the building, peering into the doors and windows, and curiously examining everything cast out on the sidewalk.

A very large number of the guests of the hotel removed to other quarters during the day, and strangers coming into the City were recommended by the clerks to go to other hotels until the damages could be repaired. There was much discussion concerning the cause of the fire, but no decisive opinion was arrived at by those who ought to be best informed.

The loss of life resulting from it awakened a universal sentiment of horror. Guests of the house and hundreds of people who gained admission to the hotel, visited the burnt wing of the house and examined the well-hole where the staircase and dumb-waiter, or elevator, now almost entirely destroyed, once ran up from the laundry in the basement to the servants' cock-loft on the roof. The handsomely-frescoed ceilings were damp and falling in many places on the lower floors; carpets, curtains, and bedding were greatly damaged. Many of the guests who had rooms in this part of the house had their baggage much injured, and a number of ladies were heavy losers.

One lady just convalescing, after a long illness, was very calm in the presence of danger, and by her example quieted the fears of many of her neighbors, who removed much of their baggage out of the reach of the fire and the damaging effects of water.

On the roof were lying heaps of charred mattresses, bedding, and clothing. It was almost impossible to get an intelligent story from the servants, as they had hardly recovered from their great fright. They had all a tale of their night's danger to tell. They all awarded praise to the porters of the hotel, however, whom, they say, did more than any other agency to extinguish the fire and saving lives. These porters while the fire was raging dragged the hose attached to the hotel fire apparatus across the roof, and directing a stream of water on the spot where the fire was raging, kept it up until the fire was under control. They also alarmed the sleeping girls who made their escape. An incident was narrated by several of the servants to reporters of two girls who had locked themselves in a room behind the two where the bodies were found. Awakened by the heat and smoke, they endeavored to unlock their door. The key was too hot for them to handle, and they were forced to use a cloth to turn it. When the door was opened the flames rushed in upon them, and they dashed along the passageway leading to a long corridor, and, burned and half-stifled with the fire and smoke, succeeded in making their escape.

Insurance patrolmen were watching the burned portion of the house all day, and insurance agents were inspecting the premises to form an estimate of the loss. One of these believed that the total damage to building and furniture could be covered with $75,000.

HOW THE FIRE OCCURRED.

Yesterday, Engineer Sullivan and Foreman Vettar, of Hook and Ladder No. 7, visited the Fifth-avenue Hotel to trace the course of the fire, and to determine, if possible, its origin. Ascending to the servants' attic, they followed the charred staircase to the third floor, where the fire originated. This staircase is steep and spiral, winding through the entire building from attic to basement, and through the aperture runs a small dumb water, used for conveying clothes and blankets from the laundry to the upper floors. On each of the seven landings were unguarded gas-jets, projecting about ten inches from the wall, and situated close to small closets in which the servants frequently kept their clothing. The proximity of the closets, which were often open, led the inspectors to believe that the fire was caused by the wind blowing one of the dresses against the gas-burner on the third floor, which seems probable, as it is certain that the flames originated on the third floor landing, and were drawn rapidly from story to story up the wooden staircase by the draught, until the resistance of the roof spread the fire along the attic passage-way.

The Fifth-avenue Hotel consists of six floors for guests, and a servants' attic extended along the roof of the main building, some distance from the coping. This attic is about thirty feet in width, and consists simply of a passageway with rooms on the inner side. The attic is built of wood and plaster, and is divided into two compartments, respectively for the male and female employes of the hotel, communication with the main building being by the spiral staircase already described; by a wide stairway on the Broadway side, and by a bridge over a "well hole" of the building, and west of the spiral staircase, leading from the attic to the roof of the main building. The windows of the servants' rooms face a wide extent of roof, and are nearly level with the latter. Wire screens were placed on the outside of the glass, with the double purpose of preventing the servants throwing garbage on the roof, and for more effectually dividing the apartments of the male and female employes. The rooms occupied by the eleven who were burned were numbered respectively 511 and 513, nine sleeping in one room and two in the other. They were all floor-scrubbers, and generally got to work by 4 A. M. All the rooms westward of the spiral staircase had been completely gutted by the fire, and yesterday the hotel employes were busy clearing out the charred remnants of bedroom furniture. Eleven rooms, including the two in which the corpses were found, were burned, and the inmates escaped in some cases by opening their doors and making their way down by the staircase fronting on Broadway, or were assisted to the roof by the male employes, and thence reached the lower floors by means of an open window on the staircase landing. Others were rescued by the bravery of the Police and firemen, who rushed through the smoke in the passage, and, breaking open the doors of the rooms, bore the half-suffocated tenants to a place of safety.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE HOTEL.

A careful examination of the servants' quarters and the staircase from the laundry to the attic was made yesterday by a TIMES reporter. The hotel consists of three divisions, one on Broadway, one on Twenty-third-street, and one on Twenty-fourth-street, forming three sides of a square. The servants' rooms run around the entire top of the building, and are also in a square brick structure rising about two stories from the roof, surmounted by a small wooden cupola and flag-staff. The rooms number altogether about 134, and from two to half a dozen persons sleep in each. The roof of the rooms running around the front of the building is about four feet higher than the main roof. Windows to each room look out on this roof, and a corridor runs around between the front walls and the rooms, their doors opening upon it. There are three narrow staircases from this attic floor, two of them descending to the ground floor—that used by the girls to the laundry—and one from the cupola to the main halls on the floor below. The windows of the rooms are covered with wire frames, which are securely nailed to the wood-work, requiring considerable force to remove them. The proprietor of the hotel states that the occupants of the rooms are instructed how to force these frames from their fastening, and that it is easily done. An effort was made by the reporter to do so, but it was found that without some tool or instrument of force it would be extremely difficult to accomplish. There is an area formed by the Twenty-third-street wing and an abutment of the house in the rear, upon which the windows of the stairway open up to the roof.

The superintendent of the construction of the building states that fire-proof staircases are to be built. He estimates that the building can probably be put in repair again for $16,000. It was noticed during the examination of the roof that it was covered with tarred gravel and cement, and that wooden cornices, instead of stone or iron, ran around the building.

THE FIRE-MARSHAL'S INVESTIGATION.

Fire-Marshal McSpedon, yesterday morning, proceeded to the hotel with a view of ascertaining the origin and cause of the fire. In company with the engineer of the hotel he made a thorough examination of the burned portion of the premises. From the appearance of the place, and the testimony obtained, the Fire-Marshal has arrived at the conclusion that the fire originated in a small bedroom on the landing of the servants' staircase, between the parlor floor and the floor above. This room was occupied by Mary Grove, one of the girls employed in the laundry, who was asleep when the fire broke out. She cannot give any intelligible account of the fire, or any information that may throw light on the cause. When the fire had gained possession of the stairway it spread rapidly to the rooms occupied by the girls, and cut off all hope of escape by the ordinary means.

Subsequently a formal investigation was held by the Fire-Marshal, at his office, and the following testimony was taken:

William Bouton, engineer of the hotel, testified as follows: I was not in the hotel when the fire was discovered; I was at my home, No. 142 Lexington-avenue; I was sent for, and came immediately to the hotel; the flames were coming up through the stairway at the time; there was a regular trained fire-brigade of the servants at the hotel; as to facilities for putting out any fire, we have three rising mains to the top of the hotel; we have hose on each floor, generally about fifty feet in length, but on some floors we have two hundred feet; the hotel fire brigade had the hose out when I got to the building, and were using them in the stairway and along the main hallway; they had two lines of hose on the roof and several in the hallways; I think the fire originated in the little room, off the servants' stairway, between the second and third floors; the room was used as a sleeping-room by one of the laundry girls; there is a door on every landing on the servants' stairway, which opens out into the main hallway; Mary Grove occupied the room where it is my opinion the fire broke out; she says that she woke up, saw a light in the window, and jumping out of bed, saw that the room and the staircase were on fire; she ran out into the stairway, forced open the door leading into the main hallway, and escaped; she has a few slight burns on her face and neck; a steam-pipe from the boiler passes through this room at one corner; the pipe carries heat to the servant-girls' rooms on the top floor; the fire does not appear to have started in the vicinity of this pipe; the fire seems to have been carried up the elevator and stairway to the attic, where the servants' rooms were located; the ceilings of these rooms vary in height from six to eight feet, according to the elevation of the roof, and there are windows about three feet from the floor, which look out on the lower elevation of the roof, and are about on a level with it; these windows are covered on the outside with wire screens, which could easily be knocked off; several of the girls got out in this way; on the floor below where the girls were is an iron bridge extending from this wing to the centre portion of the building; this bridge has a railing and a board flooring; there were probably about fifty girls who slept in the attic in this wing; the girls are all required to be in the house by ten o'clock; the room where the bodies were found was occupied by the scrubbing girls; they go to bed pretty early, as they have to get up at about half-past three A. M.; I think the fire had reached the attic at the time I got to the hotel; the firemen were there when I arrived; I noticed one engine at work; the fire brigade of the house is composed of the firemen, porters, and engineers, and is under my control to a certain extent; the facilities for extinguishing fires are good; I am of the opinion that the fire originated in room No. 505, on the landing between the parlor floor and the floor above, and which room adjoins the servants' stairway, extending from the basement to top of the house; there is also a passage-way connecting this room with the main hall; a small hand elevator passes up in one corner of the room, and is separated by a board partition; the room is about six by nine feet; there was a stationary gas jet in the room, and the usual furniture of a servant's bedroom; everything in that room appears to have been consumed.

John Kay, also an employe of the hotel, testified: I am a plumber at the Fifth-avenue Hotel; was in my room when the alarm of fire was given; it was about eleven o'clock; my room is in the private attic on the front of the house; as I left my room I met the assistant gasman in the hall, and he told me the fire was in the girls' attic; I went upon the roof and heard the girls screaming; went to their windows and tore off the wire screens, calling to them to come out; a number got out by themselves, and I took several out; there was no fire there then, but a very dense smoke; I remained there as long as there was any one coming out, and then, with other employes of the hotel, we attached the hose and put a stream of water into the windows of the attic; the fire reached the attic before the firemen got there; as to the origin of the fire, I have no opinion; I agree with Mr. Bouton as to the point where it commenced; the fire was carried very rapidly up the stairway and elevator.

The investigation will be continued today, and some of the girls who escaped the fate of their companions will be examined.

STATEMENT OF MR. L. B. JEWELL.

Mr. Lyman B. Jewell, brother of Gov. Jewell, and a regular boarder at the hotel, was one of the first to discover the fire. His room is in the part of the building which was exposed to the fire, and hearing some one outside cry for the hose, he went out and immediately took the hose in the hall and began to play upon the fire. This was in the hall of the second story. At almost the same moment one of the proprietors of the hotel, Mr. C. W. Griswold, who occupies rooms above, was alarmed by loud knocks at his door, and at once concluding there was trouble, started out and rushed down to the office. He gave the alarm there before 11 o'clock.

Mr. Jewell says that he never saw a fire fought with greater promptness or energy. It was confined to the servants' stairway until it reached the roof. The hotel hose was just where it was wanted, and was in good order. But for this fact, and for the solidity with which the hotel is built, the fire might have become unmanageable before the engines arrived.

The suffocation of the servant girls must have been almost instantaneous.

STATEMENT OF ONE OF THE VICTIMS.

Mary Hervey, who was rescued by one of the fire-escapes, and now lies at Bellevue Hospital, having fallen through the escape—made the following statement:

I was preparing to go to bed, at about eleven o'clock last night, and the light was about to be extinguished, when I first heard the alarm of fire given; although I was very excited, I knocked at several doors where girls sleep, and tried every means to awaken them. I burst in two of the doors, but cannot say how many of the girls escaped. I then endeavored to go down stairs, but the smoke and flames were so dense that I was compelled to go back to the attic, where I met two girls, named Bridget Curtis and Mary Tierney. We three managed to burst one of the skylights, and got out on the roof, where we remained until rescued by means of a fire-escape. There are several of the girls whose appearance I knew, but never heard their names. I am not very badly hurt, and am thankful for my miraculous escape.

AFTER THE FIRE.

The guests and employes have settled down to their usual quiet, and all appearance of excitement has vanished. The hall, as usual thronged with visitors and habitués, wears its accustomed appearance, and nothing is heard of the disaster of yesterday, unless in reply to some query from a hunter after the sensational. Police are stationed in various parts of the building—two at the entrance on the square, two at the foot of the stairs, and others scattered through the hall. No inspection of that part of the premises damaged is permitted. The entrance on Twenty-third-street is closed up, and a policeman stationed inside. A number of persons, chiefly female domestics, were congregated around this door, gazing vacantly at the building, and offering speculations as to the origin of the disaster. A mass of ice covered the steps and sidewalks in front, indicating that the hose had been introduced into the building through this door. A quantity of paper, reduced to a mass of pulp, was imbedded in the ice, and particles of the same material were scattered about the sidewalk. Externally the building exhibits no trace of the fire.

LOSSES AND INSURANCES.

The losses of the proprietors of the hotel on furniture, carpets, fittings, &c., is roughly estimated at $75,000. They are insured in forty-seven City companies for $292,500, and in out-of-town companies $30,000, making a total of $322,500.

The building, which is owned by Amos R. Eno, is damaged to the extent of $25,000 or $30,000, and is insured for $645,000. The list of the companies having policies on the building could not be learned.

WHAT THE PROPRIETORS SAY.

Mr. Darling, one of the proprietors of the hotel, last evening stated that he thought the loss to the firm will be under $75,000, and that as that amount is covered by insurance, the proprietors will really lose nothing. The Boston fire will have had no effect upon the insurance companies in which they have insured, for the reason that in no one company have they insured for more than $5,000.

Not only does this hotel insure in every insurance company in this country, but there are companies in Europe in which they are interested.

There was a meeting of the insurance companies and the proprietors of the hotel held last evening, at which it was agreed that an inventory of the losses should be made out today.

SCENES AT THE MORGUE.

The bodies, ten in number, on being received at the Morgue on Tuesday night, were laid in rough deal coffins, and placed in one of the rear rooms. During the remainder of the night several persons called at the Morgue and Bellevue Hospital, clamoring for admittance on the ground that a relative might be among the dead. Warden Brennan positively refused to admit any one before daylight, and at an early hour they returned and renewed their demands. The condition of the remains was such as to render recognition almost impossible, yet, in order to avoid further trouble, it was decided to expose them to public view during the day. The blackened corpses were accordingly wrapped in quilts up to the breast, and, in the uncovered coffins, laid in a row in the back-yard, immediately opposite the lower gate on Twenty-sixth-street, with sufficient room on either side to allow the crowd to pass around. The appearance of the remains was hideous in the extreme. The flesh had been completely burned off the face and limbs, and on the trunk there was not sufficient to conceal the bones, which had been frightfully charred and blackened. At 8 A. M. the gate was opened, and the anxious crowd rushed in. The spectators turned to the left, and walked in single file around the coffins, passing out on the right side of the gate, where were stationed Warden Brennan and two policemen. The object of this was to afford facilities for recognition, but for every one individual that came in expectation or fear of recognizing some hapless relative, there were a hundred or more bent only on the gratification of curiosity. All day a throng moved up and down Twenty-sixth-street, and among the crowd were many apparently respectable men and women. They pushed and buffeted each other, laughing and talking gayly until getting in sight of the coffins, when their curiosity gave way to sickening dread, and many drew out of the line and hurried away, while the large majority who went in immediately lost all their feigned gayety. Whenever a body was known to have been recognized, a rush would ensue, in the hope of a "scene," but in this the crowd were uniformly disappointed. The recognition was necessarily so gradual as to avoid any scene, and as soon as the body had been fully identified the quilt was drawn over the face and the lid placed on the coffin.

To the ordinary beholder the bodies, with three exceptions, appeared absolutely unrecognizable, and it is certain that in several cases the claimants acted only on impression. By 2 P. M. the remains of five had been claimed, leaving six unidentified, the former being Lizzie Moran, Mary McCabe, Mary Donnelly, (or McDonald,) and Mary Devey. Margaret Fagan, aged twenty-four, who was brought to the hospital alive, died at 7 o'clock.

AID FOR THE SERVANT GIRLS.

A movement was started yesterday to relieve the families of the girls burned to death, and to assist those girls who lost clothing or suffered otherwise by the fire. The proprietors, a number of guests of the hotel, and others, promised liberal contributions.

ROLL-CALL OF SERVANTS BY THE HOUSEKEEPER—ELEVEN MISSING.

Yesterday Mrs. Fisher, the housekeeper of the hotel, assembled the scrub-women in one of the rooms on the first floor, and eleven were missing, as follows: Delia Cumings, Mary Corday, Margaret Connor, Mary McCabe, Lizzie Moran, Margaret Campbell, Hannah Ward, Kate Cushan, Mary Donnelly, Margaret Fagan, and Mary J. Heavey.

Up to the hour of midnight, but five of the burned bodies had been identified, and their remains will be removed this morning by friends and relatives.

Extensive Fire in Greene-Street.

At 7 o'clock last night a fire, caused by an overheated stove, broke out on the first floor of the two-story and attic building No. 8 Greene-street, the whole of which is occupied by Heyman & Cohenfeld, dealers in ostrich feathers. A large amount of this costly stock was in the store at the time, and the fire quickly destroyed feathers to the value of $37,000; insured for $150,000, in forty different companies. The building, belonging to the Lorillard estate, was damaged $1,500; fully insured.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The first annual reception of the Gen. Catlin Association took place last night at Irving Hall.

Messrs. Tiffany & Co. have commenced suit in the Marine Court against Thomas C. Fields for the recovery of $868 50.

Gen. and Mrs. Sherman and family have taken rooms at the Astor House, and will arrive in this City on Friday morning.

There are still no tidings of the missing steamer Scanderia, and the feeling is general in shipping circles that she is lost, with all on board.

Additional news from the Pacific Mail steamer Sacramento has not been received at the Company's office, but intelligence is expected today.

The ladies of the Central Presbyterian Church hold a festival this evening, in the lecture-room of the church, Fifty-sixth-street, near Broadway.

Prof. Etienne Lambert, No. 1,288 Broadway, commences his French class for ladies this morning. The vital principle of his system is oral practice.

It was announced, yesterday, that an extra story was to be added to the new Post-office building, to be used for the confinement of United States prisoners.

A meeting will be held at the Cooper Institute on Saturday evening, for the purpose of relieving the distress existing among the families of the "Commune" in Paris.

The installation of Rev. G. M. McCampbell as pastor of Spring-street Church, announced for this evening, will be held on next Thursday evening, Dec. 19, instead.

T. Yasio, Japanese Commissioner, arrived in this City yesterday, by the steamer Celtic, from London, and is engaged in transacting the Governmental business for which he was deputed.

At Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, Charles Simms, of No. 423 West Thirty-third-street, and William Johnson, No. 388 West-street, were held to answer for keeping policy-shops.

The number of letters sent from the Foreign Department in the New-York Post-office to foreign ports yesterday, was 71,701, excluding the closed mails from New-Zealand and Canada.

The St. James Hotel, on the corner of Broadway and Twenty-sixth-street, will, after December, 1873, be transformed into a huge paper warehouse, the building having been sold to a stock company for that purpose.

"Timothy Titcomb" (Dr. J. G. Holland) will deliver his lecture, "The Social Undertow," at the Eighteenth-street M. E. Church, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, this evening. An organ concert will precede the lecture.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, the following prisoners were disposed of: Mathew Donohue, assault with intent to kill, one year in Penitentiary; Edward Stone, pocket-picking, two years in State Prison; George Kelly, burglary, two years and six months in State Prison.

Commissioner Van Nort, of the Department of Public Works, after having, in June last, reduced the fees for collection of assessments one half, has now entirely abolished such fees, to take effect from the 1st of January next, in lieu of which he will establish a stipulated compensation for the Collector of Assessments.

Yesterday afternoon a team attached to a coach on Fifth-avenue ran away near Fifty-second-street. The occupant, a Mrs. Baldwin, of No. 53 West Fifty-fourth-street, was thrown out and badly bruised, and the driver, John Gilmore, fell to the pavement, and received fatal injuries. The coach was entirely demolished.

The steam-ship Baltic, of the White Star line, arrived at Queenstown on Monday last, having made the voyage in seven days, twenty-three hours, and twenty-two minutes. The Adriatic, of the same line, made the fastest passage on record from Europe to this port, making the voyage in seven days, eighteen hours, fifty-five minutes.

Last evening the body of an unknown man was found on the old Hudson River Railroad track at the foot of One Hundred and Ninth-street, and from its condition it is supposed that the man was run over by the 5:10 P. M. train for Yonkers from the old Thirtieth-street Depot. The deceased was well dressed, and apparently thirty-five years old.

Controller Green has decided to pay the salaries of the Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen for the month of November. The Controller is suffering from a neuralgic affection, and was too unwell to come down town yesterday. The checks were accordingly sent to his house for signature, and will be returned to the Mayor for signature today.

Patrick Donohue and Patrick Maroony got into a quarrel at their lodging-house, No. 531 East Thirteenth-street, last evening, and Maroony, seizing an ax, aimed several blows at Donohue, three of which took effect on the scalp and one on the lip. The would-be murderer was arrested and locked up. Donohue's wounds are not likely to prove fatal.

A Polish emigrant, a peddler by occupation, came to the office of Commissioner Shields, yesterday, and made complaint that at a store in Chatham-street the proprietor purchased a considerable quantity of his wares and gave him in return a $20 bill on the "Confederate States of America." He did not discover the trick until some time afterward. The Commissioner directed the man to the Mayor's office.

Owen Clark, of No. 540 West Thirty-sixth-street, the most notorious ruffian in the Twentieth Ward, once tried on a charge of murder, and on Monday last held for trial on a charge of felonious assault, quarreled with Thomas Reynolds, of No. 504 Tenth-avenue, Tuesday night, and stabbed him several times in the face. He was again brought before Justice Ledwith, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, and held for trial in $1,000 bail.

The New-York Orthopedic Dispensary has commenced the erection of an edifice on Fifty-ninth-street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues. The building is expected to be ready for occupancy by the 1st of May next. It is to be of Philadelphia brick, trimmed with Dorchester stone, 25 feet front and 50 feet deep, and four stories high, with 42 feet extension 19 feet wide and one story high. The design of the dispensary is to furnish surgical treatment to the poor, free of charge, in cases of deformities, or joint diseases leading to deformities.

BROOKLYN.

A dispatch was received at the Central Police office yesterday noon, announcing the escape from jail at Riverhead, Suffolk County, Long Island, the night previous, of Gilbert Miller, aged twenty-eight years; James Osborn, aged forty years, and James Case, aged twenty-four years.

The breach of promise case of Bertha Steinfeld vs. Herman Levy resulted, yesterday, in a disagreement of the jury.

It is rumored that Mr. B. F. Tracy has been removed from the United States District-Attorney's office, and that Mr. A. W. Tenney has been appointed in his place.

Yesterday a fire occurred in the two-story brick building, No. 189 Flatbush-avenue, owned by John Kelley, of New-York, and occupied by several families. The fire originated in Misses Remick & Grizzard's fancy-goods store, on the first floor. Loss, $1,400; insured. The flames extended to No. 187, owned by Edward and James Wheelan. Damage, $500. Insured.

LONG ISLAND.

The Queens County Board of Supervisors voted on Tuesday to increase the salary of the County Judge to $2,500; the salary of the District-Attorney was also increased to $2,500, and that of the Surrogate to $3,000.

Mr. James McGee, of Riverhead, on Tuesday afternoon, started with his wife and infant child to visit a friend at Aquebogue. Mrs. McGee carefully wrapped the infant in a shawl, and upon arriving at their destination it was found to have died from suffocation.

On Tuesday evening the premises of Mr. A. D. Miner, at Woodhaven, were entered by thieves, who succeeded in getting away with a valuable horse and carriage, besides a lot of harness, blankets, and whips, in all valued at $1,200. On the same night the stable of E. O. Perrin, Esq., on the Jamaica Turnpike, between Jamaica and Richmond Hill, was robbed of three sets of harness.

STATEN ISLAND.

At the last session of the Board of Supervisors a resolution was passed requesting the Controller to direct the District-Attorney of the county to prosecute the Assessors of the town of Middletown for neglect of duty.

NEW-JERSEY.

The New-Jersey Railroad suit was continued yesterday in the Court of Chancery, at Trenton. Attorney-General Gilchrist having concluded his address for the defendants, Senator Stockton spoke for the complainants. Mr. Shipman, for the defendants, followed Mr. Stockton, and at the conclusion of his address the Court adjourned until this morning.

Michael Henny, Walter Komena, and Wm. Smith, of the Town Committee of Union, and Patrick O'Connor, a contractor, were yesterday placed on trial, in the Hudson County Court of Quarter Sessions, charged with defrauding the township of Union of $1,800, the amount which O'Connor is alleged to have been paid over the amount named in his contract for work done. The case was not concluded.

Mayor O'Neill, of Jersey City, has vetoed the resolution of the Board of Aldermen, purchasing the lands under water at Communipaw for public docks, on the ground that the city has no authority to purchase under the charter, that no good title can be furnished under the special act of last Winter, and that the purchase would not be an advantageous one to the city.

The residences of Ebenezer Seymour, Lewis P. Smith, Abram Clark, and Hon. J. F. Sanxay, at Belleville, were entered by burglars and robbed of valuables during Monday night, and Mr. Geo. H. Watkins' house, at Woodside, was robbed of two sets of valuable furs and a number of silk dresses. Robberies have been so frequent in this locality lately that the citizens are talking of forming a vigilance committee.

The new Finance Committee of the Newark Common Council have conferred with the leading financial institutions, and have received assurances that assistance will be given them if needed. They propose to take such action as will insure prompt payment of the city's liabilities. Yesterday about $75,000 was paid out by the Treasurer. There are still $2,000,000 of assessments in arrears, to anticipate which temporary loan bonds will be issued.

A Greenwich-Street Mystery.

On Monday morning an officer of the Twenty-seventh Precinct discovered a man lying insensible on the sidewalk in Greenwich-street, and removed him to the Station-house, whence he was conveyed to the Park Hospital. The man appeared about sixty years of age, and wore a short gray beard and close-cut hair, and from the clothes which he had on when found, it is supposed that he was employed as a laborer in some brick-yard. At the hospital it was discovered that he was suffering from a fracture at the base of the skull, but it was impossible to determine whether the wound had been caused by a fall or by violence. His pockets were emptied of everything that they might have contained, although it is unlikely that a man of his appearance would have been murdered, with an idea of plunder, by professional highwaymen. He did not regain consciousness, and died yesterday at the hospital. The body will be interred in Potter's Field, and Coroner Keenan will hold an inquest.

Feasting the Gamins.

The Fourth and Sixth Wards embrace the principal sphere of operations for the *gamins* of New-York. With a view to benefit them, the Children's Aid Society has opened a school at the corner of Water and Dover streets, with a fair promise of success. Control has been secured over these seemingly unmanageable boys and girls, and the Society gave them a turkey dinner and invited friends to witness the rough material out of which many good citizens are made. Seventy boys and girls were in the room. None of the children were over fourteen years of age. Some of the boys eat their dinner with blacking-boxes on their backs, and dressed in the most ludicrous costumes. Knives and forks were, in many cases, dispensed with in favor of the fingers. Mr. Brace was present and assisted the smaller ones, and, after dinner, made an address which greatly interested the boys. The festival was a great success. Misses Chandler and Edwards, the teachers, received much praise for their efforts.

Legal Appointments.

Mr. B. K. Phelps, District-Attorney elect, has appointed as his assistants Mr. Horace Russell, of the firm of Waring & Russell; D. G. Rollins, Jr., and George W. Lyon. Mr. Russell is well and favorably known at the Bar, and is a rising lawyer of much promise, and at one time filled the office of Assistant District-Attorney of St. Lawrence County.

Court Calendars—This Day.

COURT OF APPEALS.—ALBANY, Dec. 11.—The following is the Court of Appeals Day Calendar for Dec. 12: Nos. 353, 485, 515, 412, 504, 565, 506, 518, and seven other cases against the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part I.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—923, Farley vs. The Baltic Fire Insurance Company; 945, Franklin vs. Smith; 2309, Hinkel vs. Drucker; 3977, The Russell Manufacturing Company vs. The New-Haven Steam-boat Company; 3717, Hotten vs. Hotten et al.; 925, Chapin et al. vs. Dole; 1079½, Noyes vs. Perry et al.; 2359, Freund et al. vs. The Security Insurance Company; 2363, Fromestine vs. Isaacs; 2367, Parsee vs. Towsley; 2369, Murray vs. Foster et al.; 2371, Webb vs. Ruger et al.; 2375, Sterne vs. Herman et al.; 2383, Holladay vs. Williams; 2385, Watson vs. Brennan; 2389, Tracey vs. The Mayor, &c.; 2393, Lathrop vs. See et al.; 2395, Osborn vs. Evers; 2399, Wilson vs. Bachman; 2401, Estee vs. The Commonwealth Co-operative Company.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Held by Brady, J.—Case on.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M., Calendar called at 12 M.—74, The People &c., Bell vs. Palmer; 79, The People, &c., Guidet vs. The Board of Apportionment; 80, Smith vs. Same; 81, Mullaly vs. Same; 82, Gross vs. Same; 84, Same vs. Same; 101, Fisk vs. Watson et al.; 103, Martine vs. Lowenstein; 107, Weenfeld vs. Tracy; 127, Hallgarten vs. Eckert et al.; 129¼, The People ex rel. Monheimer vs. The Board of Assessment; 129½, Margin vs. The Same; 436, Marsh vs. Kamask; 141, Purdy vs. Metzger et al.; 143, In the matter, &c., of John Pyne; 144, Dickey vs. Reusch; 147, Ring vs. King; 150, In the matter of Mary Whittlesey et al.; 154, American Bible Society vs. Stork, et al.; 177, In the matter, &c., of the Trustees of the Will Wm. Gray; 178, American Bible Society vs. Stork et al.; 179, Same vs. Same; 155, Ragnor vs. Selmes et al.; 159, Picket vs. Keater. Call 161, McClellan vs. Angar et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Freedman, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—1551, Wood vs. The Panama Railroad Company; 1349, Main vs. Tallman; 789, Blant vs. Marx; 1875, Newfield vs. Copperman; 1877, Newfield vs. Joseph; 1895, Lorch vs. Becker; 1657, Madden vs. Winterbottom; 859, Stover vs. Porter; 531, Reineman et al. vs. Buckman; 1109, Bloor vs. Morgan; 1267, Meyer vs. Hartman; 1799, Diets vs. McCullum; 1843, Giess vs. Moshoof; 1815, Thompson et al. vs. Benner; 1825, Friedman vs. Dewer.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Van Vorst, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—876, Larned vs. Mead; 1476, Ugen vs. The Amicable Mutual Life Insurance Company; 726, Beach vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; 2036, Sickles et al. vs. Gillies et al.; 2020, Lane vs. Salter; 1522, Taylor vs. Hoey; 1044, Gross vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.; 240, Lowere vs. Chalmers; 1388, Gessel vs. Schneider; 1140, Roemmelt vs. Wolff; 1398, McDonald vs. The Bartlett Reversible Sewing-machine Company; 1504, Gillespie vs. The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company; 151, Davies et al. vs. Heilpin et al.; 1516, Pelton vs. Bulkley; 1524, Child vs. The Mutual Defensive Commercial Agency.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM—Held by C. P. Daly, Ch. J.; Robinson and Loew, J.J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—289, —— vs. ——; 90, Murray vs. White et al.; 14, Knickerbocker Ice Company vs. Winch; 16, Bangs vs. The Blue Ridge Railroad Company; 19, Stewart et al. vs. Berge; 31, Wasser et al. vs. Heathcote et al.; 44, Hardenburg vs. Cockcroft; 61, Rosenthal vs. The National Steam-ship Company; 70, Vanderbilt vs. Gregory; 78, Voorhis vs. Kingsland; 94, Campbell vs. Kearney et al.; 100, Landsberg vs. Dinsmore; 113, Funk vs. Drigsid; 115, Van Lier vs. Scoville Manufacturing Company; 127, Tilt vs. La Salle Silk Manufacturing Company; 137, —— vs. ——; 140, Hammill vs. Waterman; 152, Loarn vs. Chrystellan; 154, Sheridan vs. Darling; 155, Henning vs. Adler et al.; 150, Ferguson vs. Aaron.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by J. F. Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—1634, Dowell vs. Singer et al.; 1589, Kling vs. Disch; (motion,) 1524, Tannenbaum vs. Migel; 1051, Bernhard vs. Kapp; 374, Paris vs. Kelly, Sheriff; 1385, Muller vs. Hoffman; 632, Perrine vs. Lohman; 1073, Sheehan vs. Edgar; 1556, Jachems vs. Tallman; 1707, Hill vs. Dilling; 1854, Schwartz vs. Brennan, Sheriff; 1034, Cohen vs. New-York Sewing-machine Company; 1435, Keech vs. Johnson; 71, Chapman vs. Douglass; 1516, Dearing vs. Anderson; 1542, Michaelis, an infant, vs. Second-avenue Railroad Company; 1695, First National Bank of Lyons vs. Ocean National Bank of New-York City; 1696, Wisner vs. Ocean National Bank of New-York City; 1629, Holloway vs. Pringle; 1092, O'Rourke vs. Halle; (by order,) 2790, Maier vs. Homann; 129, Macfarlane vs. Solomon; 1124½, White vs. Weldon; 866, Kreyufberg vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 69, Schreyer vs. Bogart; 1306, Carroll vs. Third-avenue Railroad Company; 66, McCauley vs. Gass; 1642, Hadden vs. Shapter.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Shea, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—1116, Norwood vs. Sheehy; 700, Lamb vs. Atefa; 785, Dezits vs. Holland; 721, Scholtger vs. Steck; 722, Mawe vs. Steck; 723, Barth vs. Steck; 724, Fleming vs. Steck; 696, Helfenstein vs. DeCeinier; 776, Dodd vs. Stern; 1412, Butler vs. Hunt; 1413, Same vs. Same; 1090, Swigert vs. Greenwood; 1666, Fredenberg vs. Allen; 1480, Muller vs. Shields.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—789, White vs. Theez; 1109, Goodkind vs. Macauley; 1101, Murphy vs. Leposin; 1097, Lockitz vs. Isaacs; 1867, Morgan vs. Prime; 627, Letcheystein vs. Bach; 803, Hochrien vs. McGauran; —— Brownell vs. Pelten; —— Mohle vs. Enderee; 535, Hackett vs. Lawler; 689, Butterfield vs. Werner; 1747, McNamara vs. Spellissy; 1503, Crowley vs. Wood; 1115, Greenbaum vs. Silber; 1501, Ellis vs. Kemmey.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—340, Frost vs. Hubbard; 966, Holz vs. Hammann; 994, Adolp vs. Hottzman; 995, Miller vs. Hough; 996, Walter vs. Sherwood; 997, Geets vs. Moser; 998, Hena vs. Bowne; 999, Martin vs. Commercial Mutual Insurance Company; 1000, Keyes vs. The Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company; 1001, Decker vs. Tupper; 1002, Marley vs. Schenck; 1003, Allen vs. Barrow; 1004, Cameron vs. O'Brien; 1005, DePuy vs. Bangs; 1006, Ballard vs. Roberts.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Held by Hackett, Recorder.—1, John Herrick, Thomas Scully, and James Dennis, robbery; 2, Thomas Carr, felonious assault and battery; 3, William Davis, burglary; 4, Jacob Walther, burglary; 5, James McGuire, Wm. Lynn, and Henry Kavitch, grand larceny; 6, John H. Young, grand larceny; 7, Terrence McDonald, grand larceny; 8, Wm. H. Fells, grand larceny; 9, Patrick Donohue, grand larceny; 10, Charles Schmidt, grand larceny; 11, Michael Sullivan, grand larceny; 12, Joseph Parker and Henry P. Flogler, grand larceny; 13, Laving Hall, grand larceny; 14, James Hanrahan, assault and battery; 15, John Gill, receiving stolen goods.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—Held by Ingraham, J.—1, Bernard Conway, Stephen Larkin, rape; 2, William Moore, robbery; 3, Patrick Lydon, felonious assault and battery; 4, Michael Brown, burglary; 5, James Mowen, burglary; 6, George Adler, burglary; 7, Francis Allen, grand larceny; 8, Mary McCann, grand larceny; 9, Mary Jane Wiley, grand larceny; 10, David Rice, grand larceny; 11, William McGuire, Patrick Dooley, grand larceny; 12, George Sander, grand larceny.

BROOKLYN COURTS.

OYER AND TERMINER—Held by Pratt, J.—Lucius B. Irish, murder.

COUNTY COURT.—Held by Moore, J.—Nos. 19, 39, 41, 3, 35, 36.

CITY COURT.—Held by Neilson, J.—Nos. 209, 199, 215, 218, 47, 16, 111, 118, 183, 219, 221, 222, 224, 227 to 240 inclusive, 242, 243, 244.

[Advertisement.]

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[Advertisement.]

Pimples and cutaneous affections removed by using Juniper Tar Soap, manufactured by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

In steam-ship Henry Chauncey, for San Francisco.—Mrs. A. M. Whitney, Miss J. L. Whitney, Miss J. E. Lewis, Henry Wilson, Henry Bergen, E. Harvey and son, Rev. Isaac Mast, J. D. Higgins, W. A. Lewis, Miss Sarah Burwell, Charles E. Miller, John P. Cullen, W. G. Holmes, Eugene C. Decker, L. J. Colby, Mrs. Gauntlett and daughter, Clement Winstanley, W. McKenzie and wife, S. D. McPherson, Capt. D. W. Reed, Miss Ella McCarthy, J. R. V. Towers, C. Isaacs, J. E. Brown, wife and 2 infants, Dwight Whiting. Way passengers—Mrs. Francis Kennedy, J. F. Reeve, S. W. D. Jackson, Joseph Richardson, John Davis, S. L. Isaacs, Major J. S. Stevenson, Geo. de T. Pinto, Geo. de T. Pinto, Jr., Miss R. C. de T. Pinto, Miss L. de T. Pinto, Wm. Wiseman, Jas. Hughes, E. B. Wright, Jacob Betz, Mrs. M. E. Quezada and nurse, F. Quezada, M. Mieras and son, W. Tompson, R. Sommers, S. Sullivan, W. Slaks, G. Slaks, Dr. O. M. Long, Miss M. Mora, Miss Emily Keith, F. Mora, wife and servant, Cal. Duff, W. H. Hurlburt, Miss Sarah Cumberson, Miss Lizzie Blair, Mrs. Clara Colburn, Ernest Melliss, J. C. Zilledon, M. Rubenhimer, N. Rubenhimer, W. H. Norton, Manuel Perry, H. M. Keith, wife, 4 children and 3 servants, James Burns, Jas. Hanlon, Jas. Sanders, Capt. A. T. Douglass, Joaquin Caciedo, E. Gutierres and servant, G. F. Wilson, wife, nurse and infant, Mrs. M. Lendholm and child.

In Steam-ship Java, for Liverpool.—S. Bryson, Eli K. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Coxe, Geo. B. Graff, F. O. Thorpe, Mr. McHaffie, H. Anderson, Mr. Turner, J. Dodd, Wm. S. Mahoney, Mr. and Mrs. A. Horn, child and maid, Miss Crendall, Miss E. Crendall, W. W. Farnam, Mrs. H. Farnam, Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Thompson, Mr. Bennie, Mr. Carneal Burke, Wm. Shields, James Shields, Rev. James Hall, A. Kehrer, F. T. Hawley, J. Cherry, C. Cherry, Sr., C. Cherry, Jr., G. W. Hastings, Miss Hillier, J. J. Quarry, Mrs. S. C. Gallahar, child and nurse, Joseph Fisher, M. Douglas Anderson, Alfred C. Osler, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas P. Grinnell, 2 Misses Grinnell and maid, Hy C. Allen, Mrs. M. Delano, Mrs. Andrews, Mrs. C. Allen and maid, Mrs. E. Bloodgood, Miss Kough, John Spedding, Sam Wilson, James Spence, John Gankroger, Chas. Newhouse, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Von Zollikoper, Edward Coen, H. C. Smith, Robt. Skinner, Mrs. L. Flinx, Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Reid, 4 children, and nurse, Nelson Robinson, Mr. Laycock, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Laycock, T. J. Glaskin, W. Dernstein, Miss Annie Hall, John Rutledge, E. Singer, R. E. Randall, John Rollins, Mr. Beanconi.

In the steam-ship Idaho, for Liverpool.—Mr. Luchugson, Mr. Dixon, Rev. S. A. Spencer, Mrs. S. A. Spencer and child, H. Parton, H. S. Parton, H. F. Parton, Mrs. H. Parton, Miss E. A. Parton.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship The Queen, from London.—Miss E. H. Bradley, Miss Schindler, Mrs. Delevett, J. F. Sharkey, S. Jacqunetti, A. Digerolino, V. Digerolino, F. Cuneo, J. Robert, C. Robert, Mr. and Mrs. King and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Thom and family, Mr. and Mrs. Burtt, Mr. and Mrs. Ashlin, Mr. and Mrs. Abraham, Rev. and Mrs. Kirkers and family, Master Schoosmith, D. Anderson.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	7:16	Sun sets	4:33	Moon rises	4:54

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	5:26	Gov. Island	6:15	Hell Gate	7:37

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......WEDNESDAY, Dec. 11.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Henry Chauncey, Gray, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.; Iowa, (Br.,) Greig, Glasgow, &c., Henderson Brothers; Idaho, (Br.,) Price, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Albemarle, Walker, Richmond, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Old Dominion, Bourne, Norfolk, City Point, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; E. C. Knight, Johnson, Alexandria, George B. Merrick; Acushnet, Rector, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Anthracite, Green, Philadelphia, Wm. Kirkpatrick; A. C. Stimers, Warren, Philadelphia; Mayflower, Fults, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia.

Ships Twilight, Gates, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.; Matterhorn, Arey, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.

Barks Medora, Henberg, London, Boyd & Hincken; Evening Star, (Br.,) LeBout, Adelaide, N. S. W., Arkell, Tufts & Co.; Athena, (Ger.,) Christoffers, Bremen, Funch, Edye & Co.; Endeavor, Mountfort, Havana, &c., James E. Ward & Co.

Brigs Alpha, (Br.,) Saunders, Lunenberg, N. S., Hatton, Watson & Co.; Geo. W. Chase, Bacon, Havana, &c., J. H. Winchester & Co.

Schrs. Mary Freeland, Clark, New-Orleans, R. H. Drummond & Co.; Anna Leland, Holmes, St. Pierre, Mart., R. P. Buck & Bro.; Samuel S. McKeown, Parsons, Point-a-Pitre, H. A. Vatable & Sons; O. C. Acken, Mead, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.

Arrived.

Steam-ship The Queen, (Br.,) Andrews, London Nov. 11, Havre 15th, and Halifax Dec. 7, with mdse. and 31 cabin and 691 steerage passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. Experienced heavy westerly gales with high seas to the Banks, and since moderate westerly gales.

Steam-ship John Gibson, Winters, Washington and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to Geo. B. Merrick.

Steam-ship Volunteer, Bloodgood, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Brig Milwaukee, Strout, Providence.

Schr. Active, (of St. John, N. B.,) Edgett, Dorchester, N. B., 29 ds. via Vineyard Haven, with buildingstone to S. P. Sherwood—vessel to Heney & Parker.

Schr. Mayflower, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Parker, Hantsport, N. S., 11 ds. with plaster to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Schr. May Queen, Foss, Franklin, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Frank Herbert, Gould, Portland, with lumber to Elizabethport.

Schr. Mansfield, Achorn, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Helen Mar, Nickerson, Boston, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr. Jas. Henry, Swarthy, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressey.

Schr. J. I. Worthington, Smith, Somerset, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Adriana, Bailey, Gardiner, with lumber to Geo. E. Holyoke & Co.

Schr. G. H. Brazos, Smith, Hartford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Ellen Pressy, (new,) Pressy, Gardiner, with lumber to order.

Schr. Martha Innis, Berry, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Mary Steele, Peterson, Portland, with lumber, for Newark.

Schr. J. V. Wellington, Pratt, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. David Collins, Clark, Portland, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Duroc, Laylor, Bangor, with lumber to master.

Schr. R. G. Whilldin, ——, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. F. R. Baird, Merrill, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Adelia Corson, ——, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. E. R. Dresser, Pearse, Belfast, for Rondout.

Schr. Light of the East, Rathbun, Providence.

Schr. W. & H. Gould, Baker, Hallowell, Me.

Schr. Margaret Kennedy, Baldwin, Greenport.

Schr. Chas. Allstrum, Hawkins, Bridgeport.

Schr. Jas. Barrett, Nickerson, Rockport.

Schr. Revenue, Wall, Bridgeport.

Schr. W. H. Bowen, Terry, Bristol.

Schr. Edward Slade, Jones, Boston.

Schr. John K. Shaw, Cox, Baltimore.

Schr. Tarquin, Wilson, New-Haven.

Schr. Ivy Bell, Cox, Norwich.

WIND.—Sundown, light, N. W., cloudy.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Java and Idaho, for Liverpool; Henry Chauncey, for Aspinwall; ship Sterling Castle, for London; bark G. W. Rosevelt, for Havana; brigs Edwin Rowe, for Vigo; Renshaw, for Matanzas.

By Telegraph.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Dec. 11.—Passed out 10th—Ship Argo, for Queenstown; bark Flora, for Falmouth; brigs Concord and Somerset, for Cuba.

Sld. bark Sacramento, for Pernambuco.

Arr. bark Templar, from Rio, for Baltimore; brig Sly Boots, from Rio, for orders.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 11.—Passed here, bound for City Point, bark Court, Addier, from Cardiff. Passed out, brig Geo. Gilchrist, for Matanzas; schr. Jennie M. Murphy, for the Spanish Main, and the schr. Delmont, for Nassau.

A large schr. is reported ashore just below Cape Henry. The revenue steamer Colfax and Baker's wrecking steamer have gone to her assistance.

LEWES, Del., Dec. 11.—The steamer City of Houston, from Galveston, for New-York, put in here last night.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 21.—The revenue-cutter Moccasin reports having spoke in Vineyard Sound the brig Meteor, from Havana, for Boston, with sails split and other damages; the British brig Alaska, from Philadelphia, for Yarmouth, N. S., is ashore on West Chop; the schr. ashore on Point Judith is the Wm. H. Tiers, laden with coal, and will probably get off.

LEWES, Del., Dec. 11.—The steamer City of Houston, from Galveston, for New-York, is here, short of coal, and is being supplied.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 11.—Arr. steam-ships Wyoming, from Philadelphia; Huntsville and San Salvador, from New-York; ship Margaret, from Liverpool; bark Donna Flora de Pombo, from Havana; schrs. Eclipse and Moses B. Bramhall, from New-York.

Cld. ships Sunbeam, for Liverpool; Savannah, for Bremen; barks Charles F. Elwell, for Bremen; Amelie, for Bordeaux; brig Diana, for Barcelona; schr. E. G. Sawyer, for Port-au-Prince.

Sld. schr. Darius Eddy, for New-York.

Miscellaneous.

The schr. Adeline Elwood, Hawkins, from Boston, while passing through Hell Gate in tow of the tug Sinex, was run into by the steam-ship Cambridge, from Boston, for New-York. The A. E. had her main shrouds carried away, and lost an anchor and chain. The tug had her joiner-work carried away, and was cut down on the port side to the water's edge. The Captain of the tug had his arm badly hurt, one of the deck-hands was severely cut on the face, and the cook was also hurt severely. The steam-tug Day Spring took them in tow and brought them to this City.

European Marine News.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The Cunard line steamships Malta, Capt. McKay, from Boston Nov. 12, and Batavia, Capt. Mouland, from Boston Nov. 30, both for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown on the 9th inst., the former at 9 A. M., and the latter at 3 P. M. The Malta put into Halifax with her crank broken, and remained there for repairs.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The National line steamship Holland, Capt. Bragg, from New-York Nov. 27, has arr. here.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 11.—The National line steam-ship Egypt, Capt. Grogan, from New-York Nov. 30, and the Allan line steam-ships Austrian, Capt. Richardson, from Baltimore Nov. 26, and Moravian, Capt. Graham, from Portland Nov. 30; ships Princeton, from New-York Nov. 9, and Washington, from New-York Nov. 19; barks Ada, from Charleston Nov. 8, and Don Guillermo, from New-York Nov. 14, have arrived here.

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D. D. LEEDS, Secretary.
W. G. WINANS, Ass. Sec'y.

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CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 14TH-ST.

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